The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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NEW YORK AND LONDON

ol. 40, No. 18. Whole No. 1045 APRIL 30, 1910 Price 10 Cents

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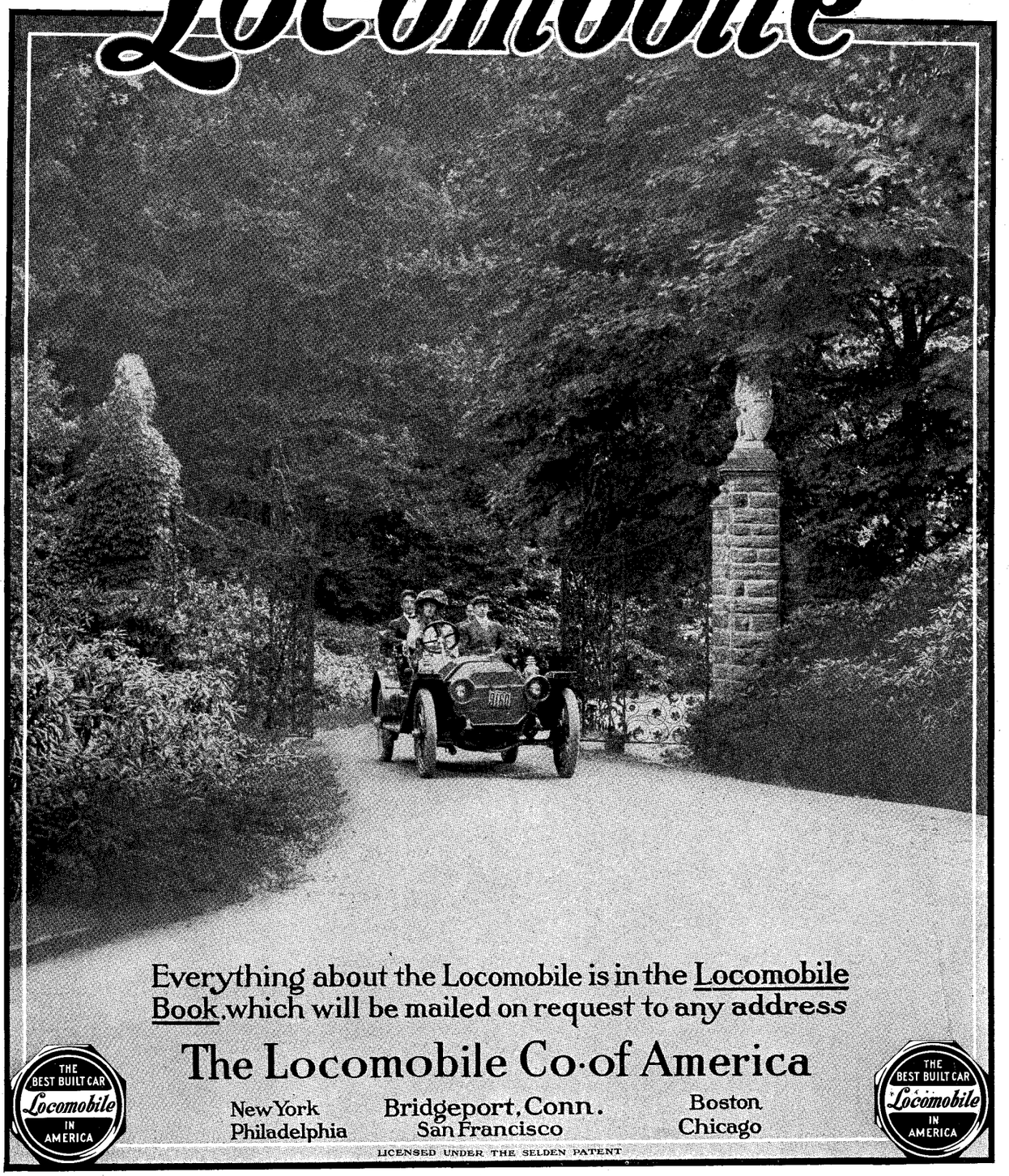

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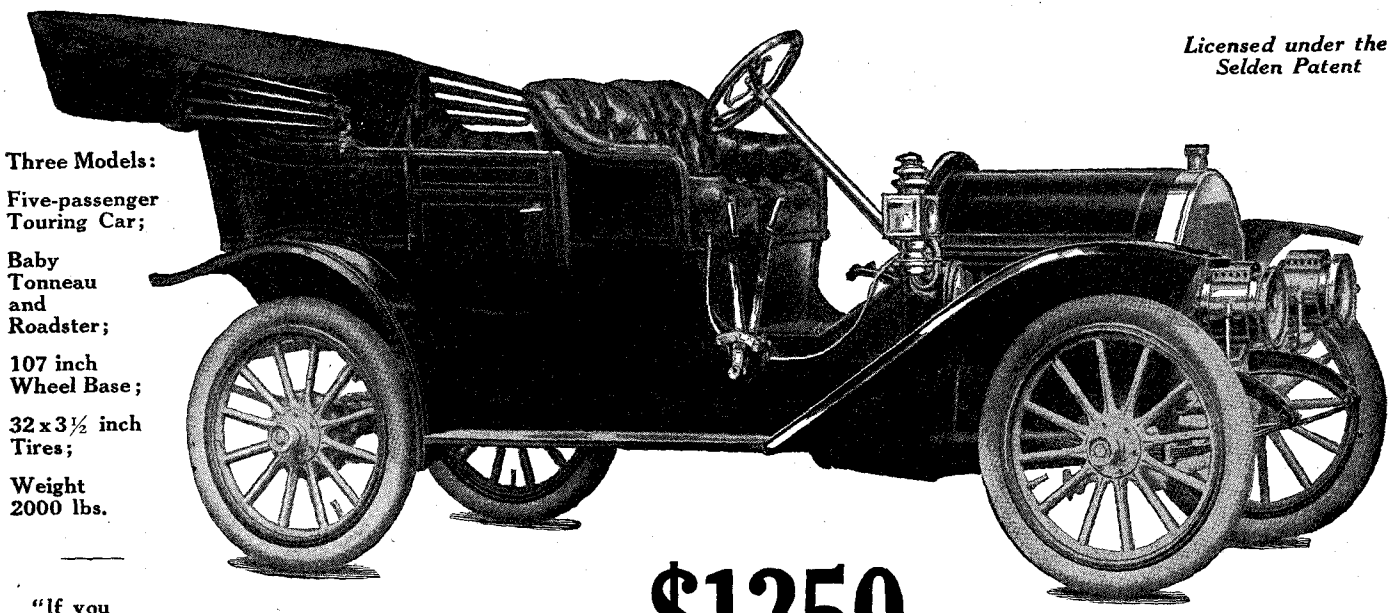

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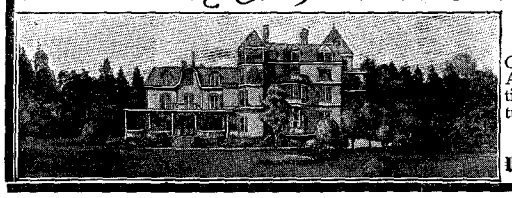

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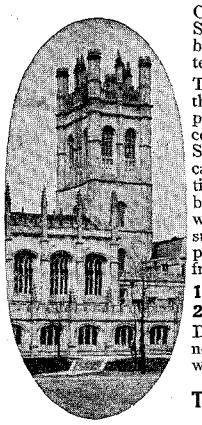

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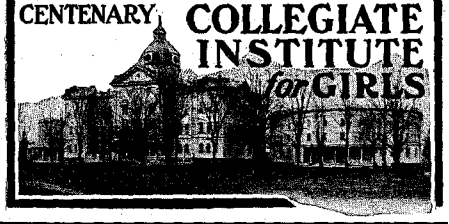

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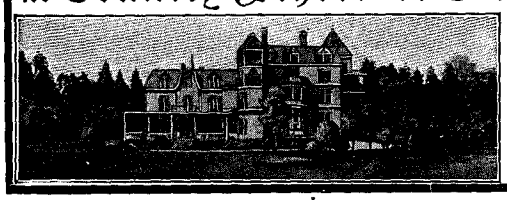

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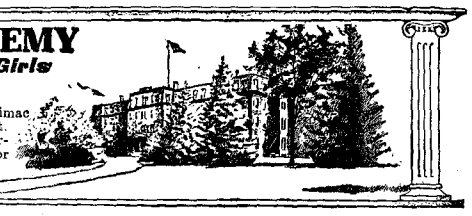

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres., Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XL., NO. 18 NEW YORK, APRIL 30, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1045

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MARK TWAIN

THE tributes called forth by Mark Twain's death show him to have been regarded not only as an American of the Americans, but as one of the foremost citizens of the world. "With the exception of Tolstoy," says *The Morning Leader* (London), "probably there is no writer whose death would rouse more universal emotions of respect and regret." Mr. Hamlin Garland is reported through the press as saying that he was "as distinctly American as Walt Whitman." "The work of most writers could be produced in any country," he adds, "but I think we, as well as everybody in foreign lands, will look upon Twain's work as being as closely related to this country as the Mississippi River itself."

Indeed, the Mississippi seems somehow to symbolize him and he it. A dispatch from Paris voices one of the most poignant expressions of personal loss among the many that now fill the papers. Mr. C. B. M. Farthing, friend and schoolmate of Mark Twain, and the original *Huckleberry Finn*, said when told of his loss:

"The old days are passing. The men who made them are gone, and even the long sweep of the majestic yellow river seems to have dwindled and lessened. The noise of its traffic, the music of its many deep-throated voices are practically no more. The man who caught them and froze them into human words for the delight of the world is dead."

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"SONGS AND LAUGHTER BLENT."

Mark Twain at the piano with his daughter Clara (now Mrs. Gabrilowitz) at his right, and Miss Marie Nichols at his left.

One of those upon whom the mantle of humor which we call "American" has fallen, George Ade, says:

"I read every line Twain wrote, for he was a kind of literary god to me. His influence has already worked itself into the literature of our day. We owe much of our cheerfulness, simplicity, and hope to him. Most of all, Twain grew old beautifully, showing his simple, childlike faith for ultimate success throughout all his adversities."

Among the tributes of personal affection that of President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, is especially appealing:

"All the world knows that in Mark Twain it has lost a delightful humorist, a man able to interpret human life with a flavor all his own; but only those who had the privilege of knowing him personally can feel the loss to the full—the loss of a man of high and lovely character, a friend quick to excite and give affection; a citizen of the world, who loved every wholesome adventure of the mind or heart; an American who spoke much of the spirit of America in speaking his native thoughts."

"He was one of the most ethical of humorists," says *The Daily News* (London), to which *The Daily Chronicle* (London) adds: "His aspect of things is in reality serious and his judgment often peculiarly wise." It is further noted that he had "the ironic gift of puzzling people and leaving them divided between seriousness and laughter." *The Daily Express* (London) thinks "Huckleberry Finn" his best work.

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born November 30, 1835, in the little town of Florida, Monroe County, Mo. His father was accounted a man of "education and social importance" in the frontier town of that early day. Three years after the son's birth the family moved to Hannibal on the Mississippi, where Samuel at twelve years of age first touched printer's ink. His young life was somewhat adventurous, as the obituary in the New York *Sun* recounts:

"He determined that if he must be a printer he would be a tramp printer, and before he was sixteen he had worked in the composing-rooms of newspapers in St. Louis, Cincinnati,

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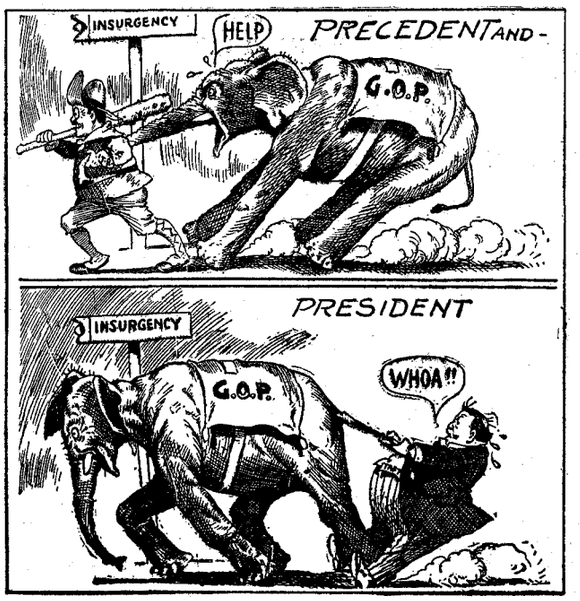

THE CONTRAST.
—Terry in the San Francisco *Call.*

THE COMET IS NOW VISIBLE AT WASHINGTON.
—McDougall in the Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

REPUBLICAN CARTOON VIEWS

Philadelphia, and New York. The river called him back. In 1851 he returned to Hannibal determined to become a pilot, or as it was called, 'to learn the river.' This was not an inexpensive matter. Master pilots demanded $500 to take a cadet and thoroughly instruct him in the business. Young Clemens could not then pay any premium, but he worked for several years with the sole end in view, making money as a printer at times, at times working as a clerk on river-boats. In 1857 he was able to satisfy a master pilot of his ability to pay the $500 fee, and two years later he had a pilot's license, his first boat being the *Alonzo Child*, under Captain De Haven.

"In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army of Gen. Sterling Price, but after a few months he returned to St. Louis to join his brother Orrin, who had been appointed Secretary of the Territory of Nevada, and went with his brother as his clerk to Carson City.

"Up in Esmeralda County, Nev., near the present Goldfield mines, in a camp called Aurora, men were finding rich gold quartz in surface outcroppings, and the excitement of this 'rush' drew Clemens from his desk in Carson City. The romance of a new mining-camp near the very peak of the Sierra Nevada addrest the sympathies of the young adventurer more than the hard work of prospecting for pay rock.

"He made no discoveries of importance in mining, but he made many acquaintances with stage-drivers, gamblers, and 'bad' men, all of whom appear in 'Roughing It.'"

After a year of mining-camp life he returned to newspaper work on the staff of *The Enterprise* in Virginia City, Nev. It was here that some of his broadly humorous articles appeared over the signature "Mark Twain," and were copied widely by papers of the Pacific Coast. Then:

"The San Francisco *Call* made an offer to the writer of the Mark Twain stories, and Clemens in 1865 went on *The Call* staff, but he remained there only six months, for the mining-camp called him again. In Calaveras County, Cal., he found little gold dust, but he did find material for stories which gave him his first fame east of the Rockies, the stories in the book 'The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County.'

"In 1866 Clemens went to the Sandwich Islands and wrote from there some sketches for the Sacramento *Union*, which sketches were the basis for his first lectures delivered in San Francisco after his return from Honolulu.

"In the following year the stories of the 'Jumping Frog' book were published, and Mark Twain became known in the Eastern States as a writer of exaggerated humor. It was the reputation these stories gained for him that prompted some newspaper editors to select Mr. Clemens to go with a party of tourists on a journey abroad and write for his employers what would now be called a 'syndicate' letter. This trip resulted (1869) in the publication of 'Innocents Abroad,' an extended revision of the letters, and with the instant success of that book the writer became famous in this country and most of the countries of Europe.

"In spite of the very profitable sales of the book, which would have warranted the author in devoting all his time to book-writing, he soon after his return from that now famous trip became editor of the Buffalo *Express*. This was probably in pursuance of a contract entered into before the trip to Europe. He remained in Buffalo only two years, marrying there Miss Olivia Langdon, whose acquaintance he had made on the ocean voyage.

"Mr. Clemens went to Hartford to live, and at once began work with the material he had gathered while he was not gathering other pay ore in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and out of that material came the book 'Roughing It.' This fixt his reputation as a story-teller and humorist, and his work was urgently demanded by editors and publishers on both sides of the ocean. Contributing frequently to magazines, he wrote also in the following year, collaborating with Charles Dudley Warner, 'The Gilded Age,' which was soon successfully dramatized.

"Next came from his pen what many American and nearly all English critics consider his best work of fiction, 'The Adventures of Tom Sawyer' (1876).

"After writing several other books Mr. Clemens in 1884 invested largely in the publishing enterprise of the Charles L. Webster Company, which had contracted to pay Mrs. Grant $500,000 for the copyright of General Grant's autobiography. Ten years later the failure of this firm left Mr. Clemens in debt far beyond his resources.

"It was believed by his friends and advisers that a round-the-world lecture tour would help to recoup Mr. Clemens, and the tour was undertaken. Its success was vastly beyond the most hopeful expectations; the author was received everywhere with high social and sometimes with civic honors; his lectures were everywhere attended by delighted crowds and frequently delivered under the 'patronage' of the most distinguished people. The profits of the tour enabled Mr. Clemens to pay every cent he owed and left him a considerable balance."

Mark Twain's later books were: "A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur," 1889; "The American Claimant," 1892; "The £1,000,000 Bank Note," 1893; "Pudd'nhead Wilson," 1894; "Tom Sawyer Abroad," 1894; "Joan of Arc," 1896; "More Tramps Abroad," 1897; "The Man That Corrupted Hadleyburg," 1900; "Christian Science," 1907.

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SOME CENSUS QUESTIONS.
—Johnson in the Philadelphia *North American*.

THE ELEPHANT—"Guess I'd better get out of here."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*.

OF PARTY CONDITONS.

TENNESSEE'S "PARDON GOVERNOR"

IT has been reserved for Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, to demonstrate that a pardon may arouse even more reprobation than a lynching. The Governor's act in extending executive clemency to his political ally, Col. Duncan B. Cooper, immediately after the Supreme Court of the State had affirmed the Colonel's sentence to twenty years' imprisonment for the killing of ex-Senator Carmack, has called forth the bitterest expressions in his own community and has been commented upon by papers North and South with little but unqualified condemnation.

Political partizanship has intensified the acrimony of the discussion in Tennessee. The circumstances of the case are now being reviewed in news and editorial columns all over the country. Before the last campaign, we are reminded, ex-Senator Carmack ran for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination on a State-wide prohibition platform. His successful opponent, the present Governor, Malcolm R. Patterson, was strongly supported by the anti-prohibition element in the Democratic party, we read, and had the personal adherence of Colonel Cooper. During and after the campaign Senator Carmack, in his paper, the Nashville *Tennessean*, published editorials which Colonel Cooper considered personally offensive. After one such publication the Colonel notified the Senator that, "If my name appears in *The Tennessean* again, one of us must die." The next day another of the prohibited articles appeared. That same morning Colonel Cooper and his son, Robin Cooper, crossed the street to meet Senator Carmack. As to the shooting that followed, there is conflicting testimony, tho the statement of the only actual witness strongly condemned the Coopers; at any rate, the Senator was killed by a bullet from the pistol of the younger Cooper, who was himself slightly wounded. Both the Coopers were sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment on conviction of murder in the second degree. The Supreme Court ordered a retrial of the younger Cooper and, on a divided vote, affirmed the sentence of the elder, who was immediately afterward pardoned by the Governor in a message which says:

"In my opinion, neither of the defendants is guilty and they have not had a fair and impartial trial, but were convicted contrary to the law and evidence. The action of the Supreme Court in vacating the judgment as to Robin Cooper leaves the sentence of final conviction as to his co-defendant. The proof showed that Robin killed the deceased, and that Duncan B. Cooper did not fire a shot; without reflection upon the Court it is inconceivable to my mind and repugnant to every principle of justice that a man should be found guilty of murder who was not in a conspiracy to kill, and who, in fact, did not kill."

While the incident has called forth a limited amount of sectional comment, the Governor has few apologists, North or South. The Atlanta *Constitution* sums up the Governor's action as "indefensible" and accuses him of placing "a premium upon blood and violence." The Raleigh *News and Observer* joins with many other Southern papers in charging the Governor with paying a political debt by prostituting law to politics. "O Justice, what a mockery!" cries the Atlanta *Georgian*, concluding an indignant editorial with the sentence, "Yes, Governor, you have pardoned Duncan B. Cooper, but you have doomed Malcolm R. Patterson!"

Among the Governor's very few defenders, the Mobile *Register* does not doubt that "he has hit the popular chord and that public sentiment in Tennessee will respond in harmony with his action." Further, *The Register* discovers that,

"There is a rough-and-ready sense of justice that says of this case that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the aged defendant is fully entitled to executive clemency."

The Wilmington *Star*, likewise, reviewing all the circumstances in the case, concludes:

"In doing justice in such a complicated tangle of passions, there is room in plenty for a cool discretion. How that discretion was used is a matter of opinion. Its use ought not, however, to justify abuse."

What is perhaps the fiercest arraignment of the Governor appears in the pages of Senator Carmack's paper, the Nashville *Tennessean*, which, with the announcement of the pardon, reprinted Rudyard Kipling's poem, "Cleared," beginning with the stanza:

"Cleared," honorable gentlemen. Be thankful it's no more;
The widow's curse is on your house, the dead are at your door.
On you the shame of open shame, on you from North to South
The hand of every honest man flat-heeled across your mouth.

and concluding with the final line in display type,

"WE ARE NOT RULED BY MURDERERS, BUT ONLY—BY THEIR FRIENDS."

In another issue the same paper reprints, as of peculiar significance, an editorial written by Senator Carmack about two weeks before his death, in which he said:

"Homicide, a contempt for human life, a lenient tolerance of

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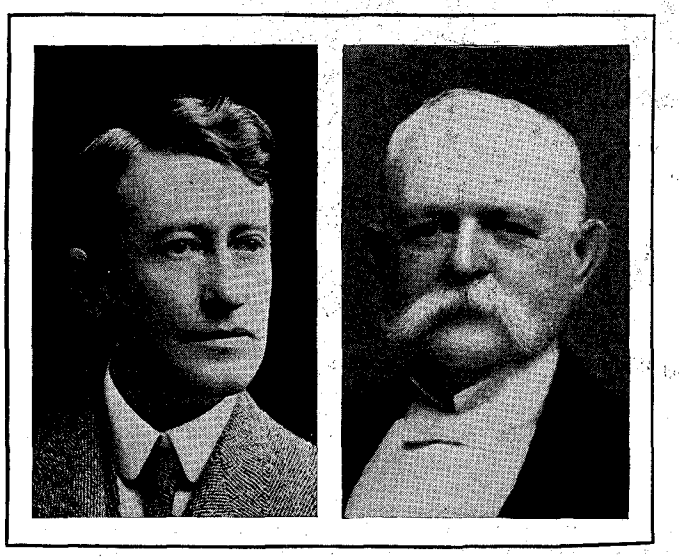
sheer bloodthirstiness, is increasingly a stain upon our civilization. Is it not a fact to shock the conscience that there are more homicides in Nashville or in Memphis than in the great city of London —often more than in the whole of England? Is it not an indictment of our civilization? For what purpose is government except to supplant personal force and violence with the peaceful remedies of the law?"

Further, in an editorial on "Tennessee's Pardon Industry," *The Tennessean* gives the following figures from the books of the Sec



MALCOLM R. PATTERSON,

Governor of Tennessee, whose political future is likely to be affected by his pardon of his friend, Col. Cooper, under sentence for the murder of Senator Carmack.

COL. DUNCAN B. COOPER,

Who was pardoned by Governor Patterson the same day that his sentence to twenty years' imprisonment was confirmed by the Supreme Court.

retary of State, covering the period from Governor Patterson's inauguration in January, 1907, to the date of the Cooper pardon:

"Total number of pardons issued by Governor Patterson—956.

Murder	152
Illicit liquor-sellers	103
Carrying weapons	175
Larceny	124
Miscellaneous crimes	402
Total	956

"If commutations were included, the figures would reach well over 1,000."

Digesting similar figures the New York *World* says tersely:

"Average, nearly six pardons a week.

"Record for one day, 38.

"Work of 152 judges, 228 lawyers, 1,824 jurymen in murder cases nullified."

The Tennessean openly charges that:

"THE REASON FOR TENNESSEE'S ASTOUNDINGLY ROTTEN SHOWING IS THAT CLOSE FRIENDS OF GOVERNOR PATTERSON ARE POCKETING BIG FEES ON THE PARDONS HE GRANTS SO EASILY."

Commenting upon the figures already cited, *The Tennessean* concludes:

"When the outside world criticizes Tennessee for lawlessness, they should know the real facts.

"Tennessee's prosecuting officers prosecute; its juries convict; and in most cases its judges impose sentences in keeping with the offenses committed.

"But there has grown up in Tennessee a pardon industry.

"The Governor of Tennessee pardons criminals freely on the recommendation of the Pardon Board; he also pardons criminals against the recommendations of the Pardon Board. This is not theory; the records show it.

"Other Governors of Tennessee have made use of the pardoning power, some of them rather liberally. But no other Governor of Tennessee has dealt in human misery to entrench himself politically, and to line the pockets of his pals with money wrung from desperate and humiliated relatives of criminals."

Several papers have made this showing the text for editorials urging that the pardoning power should invariably be invested in a non-partizan Board of Pardons instead of in a possibly partizan executive.

THE PRESIDENT ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

THAT President Taft was hissed in the course of his speech at the forty-second annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Washington has elicited more comment, mainly satirical, than either the proceedings of the convention or the matter of the President's remarks. Even the subsequent vote of thanks of the convention to the President for his official recognition of the movement, "historic alike for him and for us," and the President's courteous and ample acceptance of the apology offered by one of the leaders, were not effective in minimizing the importance attached to this incident.

Summarizing the President's speech to the delegates, the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Evening Transcript* says:

"He had frankly told them that he was not altogether in sympathy with the suffragist movement and was explaining why he could not subscribe fully to its principles. He said he thought one of the dangers in suffrage for women was that women as a whole were not interested in it, and that the power of the ballot, as far as woman was concerned, would be controlled by the 'less desirable class.'"

Stilling the hisses that followed this portion of his speech, the President smilingly rejoined:

"Now, my dear ladies, you must show yourselves capable of suffrage by exercising that degree of restraint which is necessary in the conduct of Government affairs by not hissing."

Further, giving his "confession of faith" on the suffrage question, President Taft continued:

"If I could be sure that women as a class would exercise the franchise, I would be in favor of it. At present there exists in my mind considerable doubt. In certain States which have tried the experiment, States in the Rocky Mountains, where there is no great concentration of population to cope with, equal suffrage has not been a failure. It has not made, I think, any distinct difference, tho it is possible to say that it has shown some improvement in the conduct of public affairs. Permit me to say that the task before you in establishing your political rights is not in convincing the men, but in convincing your own class."

Taking the President's view, that the task of the suffragists is to persuade women that they want and will exercise the vote rather than to persuade men to grant it, the Florida *Times-Union* observes:

"What he said was true and it would not have been offensive if he had explained. He gave the reason and, so far as we know, the only reason for opposition to woman suffrage; and in saying this we do not mean to reflect on the women who are active in this movement or on all who would avail themselves of the privilege of voting if it were extended to women."

This idea is repeated in different language by the Chicago *Tribune* and many other papers.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* contends that woman's responsibilities and her education are fitting woman for the suffrage more and more, and that the movement doubtless interests more women than the President thinks. The Denver *Times* takes issue with the President on a question of fact, for, speaking for Colorado,

"This is one place, however, where argument is needless. The thing has been tried out, and the President's fears have been proven baseless. Women have voted in Colorado for years. Women form 42 per cent. of the population of Colorado. And women cast, on an average, 48 per cent. of the total vote of Colorado. This does not look as if the better class of women shirked their duties as citizens. We may add that the women of Colorado vote intelli-

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Photograph by the National Press Association, Washington, D. C.

SOME LEADERS OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

This group is the Executive Committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The photograph was taken while the Association was in convention in Washington, D. C.

gently; that they take pains to inform themselves on the questions at issue, and that if you want correct information on a whole group of legislative activities in this State, you want to go to the women's clubs to get it."

On this head the Birmingham *Age-Herald* continues:

"The President may be right when he says that comparatively few women desire the suffrage, and yet the four States that have adopted it show no inclination of getting rid of it. Woman suffrage was established in Wyoming in 1869, in Colorado in 1893, in Utah in 1896, in Idaho in 1896, and in Kansas school suffrage was granted to women in 1861, municipal suffrage in 1887, and bond suffrage in 1903. School suffrage for women exists in 29 States all told, and taxpaying suffrage is granted to women in many States, including Louisiana."

CORPORATIONS DEVELOPING SOULS

IN announcing the adoption of a plan for compensating injured workmen, so soon after its wage-increase and its "Sunday-rest" edict, the United States Steel Corporation is credited with taking another long step forward in its policy of assuming the "brother's keeper" relation to its employees. This action, taken in conjunction with the publication of a similar plan by the International Harvester Company, with its 25,000 employees, is looked upon by some editorial observers as foreshadowing an era of industrial peace. According to the statement issued by Chairman E. H. Gary, of the Steel Corporation, its plan, which will go into effect May 2, and will affect from 200,000 to 250,000 workmen, is purely voluntary, without any contributions from the men, and without reference to the employer's legal liability. Relief will be paid for temporary and permanent disablement and for death:

"The relief is greater for married men than for single men and increases according to the number of children and length of service. During temporary disablement single men receive 35 per cent. of their wages and married men 50 per cent., with an additional 5 per cent. for each child under sixteen and 2 per cent. for each year of service above five years. . . . For permanent injuries lump-sum payments are provided. These are based upon the extent to which each injury interferes with employment and upon the annual earnings of the men injured. In case men are killed in work accidents, their widows and children will receive one and one-half years' wages, with an additional 10 per cent. for each child under sixteen and 3 per cent. for each year of service of the deceased above five years."

The Harvester Company's plan, as described in the Chicago *Tribune*, casts aside the defenses of "contributory negligence," "assumed risk," and of the "fellow-servant" doctrine, and, disregarding legal liability, provides the following scale of compensation for employees injured while at work:

"In case of death there will be paid three years' average wages, but not less than $1,500 nor more than $4,000.

"In case of the loss of a hand or foot, one and one-half years' wages, but in no event less than $500 nor more than $2,000.

"For the loss of both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, four years' wages, but in no event less than $2,000.

"In case of other injuries, one-fourth wages during the first thirty days of disability; if disability continues beyond thirty days, one-half wages during the continuance thereof, but not for more than two years from the date of the accident. Thereafter, if total disability continues, a pension will be paid."

The "enlightened course" of these two great industrial concerns, "instead of allaying the agitation for legislation covering the matter," should stimulate it, asserts the Chicago *News*, which adds:

"The system of compensation for injuries in industry should be general, not confined to a few great enterprises controlled by captains of industry sufficiently broad-minded to see the justice of assuming directly a fair share of the burden of accidents to labor.

"Moreover, there is danger that systems adopted wholly by private initiative will be lacking in some of the features that from the public point of view are essential to industrial insurance. Provision should be made by law for a system of compensation for injuries to workmen insuring justice to all and fairly uniform in its operation."

Mr. Samuel Gompers, in an editorial in *The American Federationist* (Washington), calls attention to the fact that the Steel Trust

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did not adopt this plan until after the "recent steps for thorough organization initiated by the unions most closely interested in the Trust's employ and supported by the American Federation of Labor." He asks: "Would the betterments ever have come were our unions not militant, persistent, and capable of exposing the deplorable conditions of the workers, conditions now acknowledged by even defenders of the Steel Corporation itself?"

The Steel Corporation's plan is warmly commended by *The Labor World* (Pittsburg) as designed for the betterment of the workers by those most directly interested in them, and *The National Labor Tribune*, of the same city, says, in like vein:

"Hostile critics will insist that the plan is not inspired by any altruistic or benevolent motives; but to the average mind it will seem unimportant whether altruism of motive is involved or not. The effect will be all the same, not only upon the 250,000 employees of the company itself, but upon the millions of employees of the many other corporations which will be influenced by the example of this one to establish similar provision for the care of their injured. . . . It is not too much to say, as one of our contemporaries of the daily press does say, that 'the Steel Corporation tends to lead the way toward the solution of the great economic problems of industry.'"

A strikingly different view-point is that of the Chicago *Daily Socialist:*

"After the Steel Trust had murdered and crippled thousands of its employees, after it had blacklisted and hunted down every union man in its employ and then ransacked the hidden corners of Europe for victims to be used in beating wages below subsistence and increasing hours beyond endurance, it introduced a 'welfare' scheme, with 'profit-sharing' and free baths and other social lollipops and soothing-sirup.

"After the International Harvester Company had helped to shoot down its employees who were on strike, had infested their unions with spies, and reduced wages until profits reached fabulous sums, it hired the Civic Federation agents to complete the work of the Pinkertons by establishing a 'welfare' system. . . . .

"The whole plan is part of the idea of a 'benevolent feudalism.' It is based upon the principle that the masters are willing to do anything FOR the workers (except get off their backs) on condition that the workers do not try to DO ANYTHING FOR THEMSELVES.

"It is based upon the old, old idea that the way for the worker to become prosperous was to 'be good' to his master and then trust to some of the prosperity creeping back down to those who produced all.

"The Socialist has studied the results of that plan during the thousands of years it has been tried. He has found that it does not work. He has decided that there is a better way to get a penny than to give a dollar to some one else and then hold out his hand for the cent.

"THE SOCIALIST HAS DECIDED TO KEEP THE WHOLE DOLLAR."

A similar policy to that now inaugurated by these two manufacturing corporations is the system of pensions for employees, which has been taken up of late years by a number of the more important railroad systems in the United States. According to an article in the Philadelphia *Record*, 674,259 railroad employees, about 40 per cent. of the number in this country, working on 21 different roads, are in line for pensions. We are told further:

"In the majority of cases the pension is fixt at one per cent. of the average wage for the ten years next preceding retirement, multiplied by the number of years of service. For example, if an engineman has earned $150 a month on the average during the last ten years of his service, and has been in the employ of the company for thirty years, he is retired on a pension of $45 a month.

"In every case the pension fund is supported exclusively by the company, the employees not contributing thereto. The pensions are given for both superannuation and disability. The age of retirement on four roads—the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg, and the New York Central—is 65 years. On the rest of the roads it is 70 years. . . . . .

"The length of service after which a man is eligible for a pension varies with the different roads from 10 to 30 years, 20 years being the average. All insist on continuous service, but the interpretation of this term is most liberal. As a general rule, leave of absence, suspension for discipline, or temporary lay-off (not exceeding one year) on account of reduction in force, is not considered a break in the continuity of service. When an employee leaves the road voluntarily, of course, he interrupts the continuity of his service, and may destroy a long record entitling him to a liberal pension."

MEANING OF THE ROCHESTER RESULT

WHEN loyal Republican papers hail as "a splendid victory" and "a glorious triumph" the defeat of a Republican candidate for Congress in a rock-ribbed Republican district of New York, the old-time machine-politician may feel as if he had stumbled into some such topsy-turvy world as the Wonderland visited by little Alice. His sensations might, however, partake rather of the nature of nightmare. In any case it is clear that the independent papers and the progressive organs of both parties interpret the repudiation of George W. Aldridge by the voters of Rochester and Monroe County as conclusive evidence that the public is wide awake and no longer dreaming, whatever the state of mind of the politicians may be. "What could be more gratifying to loyal Republicans everywhere?" asks the Rochester *Post Express*, a Hughes-Republican paper which lent all its influence during the campaign to the cause of James S. Havens, the Democratic candidate; and the same local paper sums up its view of the result in the succinct remark: "It was the boss that was beaten, not the party." "Only hide-bound Democrats will contend that this is a triumph for Democratic national policies," declares the New York *Press* (Rep.), which exults in the fact that "the Republicans of Monroe County have struck the tottering boss system of government in New York the final death-blow." "There is no mistake about it now—the country is awake!" exclaims Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Ind.), which also sees no partizan victory in the result, but rejoices that "the city of Rochester has sounded a morning drum-beat and bugle-call that will echo through the caverns and fastnesses of corrupt politics to the land's end."

There are other political diagnosticians, however, who see in the result not only the local revolt against bossism and mercenary politics, but also the reflection of a nation-wide protest against the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law. Thus a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) asserts that the moral issue involved comprehended not only Mr. Aldridge's record, but "the Tariff Law as well"—a law which, he adds, "has been resented and rejected at every opportunity that has been given to the Republicans, in Massachusetts, in New York, in Indiana, and in Missouri, since it was enacted." "It was the Payne-Aldrich Bill that defeated Aldridge," says Representative Eugene N. Foss (Dem.), himself recently elected to Congress on the tariff issue.

"The tariff had nothing to do with the result," declares, with equal positiveness, Representative Sereno E. Payne (Rep.), majority leader of the House and father of the present customs act. The Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.), however, takes a middle ground as follows: "Democrats were brought into line by the attack on the tariff, and the independent Republicans, who were not finding much fault with the tariff, were aroused by the moral issue."

The facts or this special election in New York's Thirty-second Congressional District, as given in many papers, may be briefly stated as follows. Its purpose was to fill the seat left vacant in Congress by the death of Representative James B. Perkins (Rep.). George W. Aldridge, for twenty years the political boss of the district, was nominated as the Republican candidate, in spite of the fact, brought to light in the recent investigation of legislative bribery at Albany, that he had accepted a check for $1,000 from a fire-insurance lobbyist, presumably for his influence in forward-

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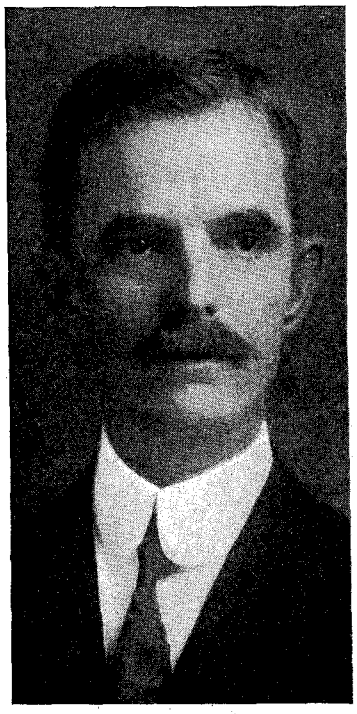
ing certain insurance laws. The normal Republican majority of his district was between 8,000 and 11,000, and by distribution of patronage, we are told, he had built up a machine, nominally Republican, but actually more or less bipartizan, which was said to be one of the most perfect in the country. To oppose him the Democrats named as a reform candidate James S. Havens. Up to the time the polls closed the betting was 3 to 1 on Aldridge, who believed, as did his friends, that he held the district in the hollow of his hand. The count, however, showed 24,680 votes for Havens, and only 18,852 for Aldridge, giving the Democratic candidate a plurality of 5,828. "It is a victory of a free people over a bipartizan organization and its boss," says the successful candidate, who further characterizes the result as a repudiation of "the things for which Cannon has stood" and a triumph for "the ideals which Governor Hughes typifies." Mr. Aldridge's only published comment is an assertion that the Republican organization in Monroe County is still intact, and still under his leadership. "I have been twenty years building it up," he said, "and the next local election will show that it is still mine."



JAMES S. HAVENS,

The Democrat elected to Congress last week by Monroe County, a Republican district. His election, he says, is not so much a party triumph as "a victory over the things for which Cannon has stood, and for the ideals which Governor Hughes typifies."

During this campaign—the result of which was awaited with interest by the whole country—it was generally admitted by the press of all parties that an Aldridge victory would be an embarrassment rather than a help to the Republican party. "His presence in the ranks of the 'regulars' at Washington would be a gaping wound in the side of the Administration," declared Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal* (Ind.), and *The World* (Ind. Dem.) and *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agreed that only by defeating their own official candidate could the Republicans of Monroe County prove the sincerity of the Republican reform movement in New York. "If Aldridge pulls through," said the New York *Globe* (Rep.), "it will be an unmixt public calamity."

On the other hand the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep)., which fought valiantly on the side of Aldridge and "regularity," assured its readers that his election was necessary "to strengthen the hands of the President," and insisted that "Republicans can not afford to give aid and comfort to the enemy on the eve of a national election." It further admonished the business men of the community that Mr. Aldridge's defeat would "reopen the tariff question."

"It is impossible to tell," thinks the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), "just how far the defeat of the Republican candidate is due to reaction against the Republican party, and how much of it means only the defeat of an objectionable boss." In any case, the same paper adds, the event contains for the Republicans a warning to put none but their best and cleanest men forward this year. For—

"To do otherwise is to invite defeat. There is no State in which this admonition is not pertinent. It applies not only to nominations to Congress, but to gubernatorial and all nominations. The Republicans can be beaten only by Republicans, and the nominations should be made, therefore, to secure and hold the entire Republican vote. If in spite of good nomination a reaction against a protective tariff brings the Democrats into power, the Republicans at least will have the advantage of not being beaten by unworthy candidates.

"It may be that, forgetful of the past, the country will be persuaded to make another test of the Wilson-Law period of industrial calamity. The political pendulum has had this way of swaying back and forth at intervals in all our history. Republicans may not hope always to command success. They can do better, however, by deserving success through nominating men of character and strength whose past records require neither explanations nor apologies."

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,

The Republican boss of Monroe County, New York, who failed last week to win a seat in Congress. In spite of his defeat, he asserts that "the organization is intact, and I shall remain at its head."

Aldridge was smashed, says the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), "simply because he was a cog in the machine that the people are going to smash." He was hit first and hit hard, we are further informed, "because he did not have sense enough to dodge, as Aldrich and Hale are doing." If the Republican party does not heed the warning, predicts *The North American*, we will soon witness the forming of a new party, "to perpetuate the work of Roosevelt."

In a vigorous and optimistic editorial the New York *American* (Ind.) interprets the Rochester vote as follows:

"The public has seemed to the machine-politicians and to their crooked masters of commercial privilege a dozing and docile ass. It was supposed there was no limit to the packing and goading that it would bear.

"But that is seen now to be a mistake. The American public has disclosed a human intelligence that brightens to inspiration.

"A typical community—appointed by fortunate chance to sound the signal far in advance of the rest—has uttered its rousing protest against the old order of machine politics—with an emphasis that has the accent of fate.

"The most powerful machine in the State of New York, geared to a nicety, fueled with unlimited cash, and oiled with the unction of respectability, has been smashed into smithereens. . . . . .

"THE ULTIMATE PORTENT OF THE EVENT IN ROCHESTER IS THAT THE SPIRIT OF POLITICAL INDEPENDENCY IS ABROAD IN THE LAND, WITH TREMENDOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED POWER—SWEEPING AWAY THE DÉBRIS OF THE OLD POLITICAL MACHINES, CANCELING THE NOMINATIONS OF DISGRACEFUL CANDIDATES BY ANY AND ALL PARTIES, AND PREPARING THE WAY FOR A NEW POLITICS OF HONESTY, OPENNESS AND EFFICIENCY."

The result in Rochester, asserts *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), is a most serious one for the financial community because "it rips the tariff question wide open."

This view is shared by the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.). Says the last-named:

"The Thirty-second New York has responded to the Fourteenth Massachusetts, and in both districts the people have given their answer to Winona."

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AFTER ALDRICH AND HALE—WHAT?

ALMOST as important as a change in the occupant of the White House, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), is the change which will come with the retirement of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, "Boss of the Senate," and Senator Eugene Hale, "Owner of the Navy." Senator Aldrich's intention not to return to the Senate after the expiration of the present Congress was made public in a formal letter of withdrawal to the Governor of Rhode Island, in which he announces, "for personal reasons that are to me imperative," that "I can not under any circumstances be a candidate for reelection to the Senate." This was soon followed by a similar announcement from Senator Hale, of Maine. Both have served in the Senate for thirty years. In the editorial comment evoked by the news of their retirement the tributes to their eminent ability are varied by the attacks upon the alleged reactionary tendencies with which their leadership was widely identified. But more interesting than either of these are the surmises as to the future complexion and leadership of the Senate, and as to the effect of the coming changes upon President Taft's Administration. Says the Washington *Post* (Ind.):

"From the beginning of his Administration the President has worked in thorough accord with Mr. Aldrich. He has not hesitated to declare publicly that he found Mr. Aldrich 'the most satisfactory man to work with in Congress.' That is because not only of the Senator's power in the Senate, but because of Mr. Taft's confidence that whatever Senator Aldrich agreed to do he would accomplish. With Aldrich and Cannon both out of the next Congress, the President will find himself dependent upon an entirely new leadership, and it will be interesting to see the developments."

Without Aldrich to lean on, predicts the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.), the President "will have little to hold him to the reactionaries." The Republican "insurgents," say the Washington dispatches, see in the passing of the Senate "old guard" the dawn of a brighter day for the progressives in the party. "Aldrich and Hale see the handwriting on the wall," remarks Representative Norris, of insurgent fame. Says the New York *Globe* (Rep.):

"The retirement of these conspicuous Senators, so conspicuous that at times they have seemed the whole Senate, marks the end of a political generation. . . . . .

"There is a new way of looking at public questions. The old partizanship has been eliminated, and with less said about party names than before the new division promises to be between conservatism and radicalism—between those who want to change everything and those who resist change. It is inevitable that for the new alinement there should be new captains."

It is predicted in Washington that the old one-man power in the Senate will be succeeded by the leadership of a group rather than of any one man, and that there will be a shifting of party control from New England to the Middle West. The change of leadership, asserts the Boston *Journal* (Ind.), "will help to retrieve the popularity of the Republican party." On the other hand, the Washington *Star* (Ind.) thinks that the influence on the fall campaign "is likely to be against the Republican party." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), however, persists in taking a cheerful view of the situation. We read:

"Two powerful influences opposed to popular legislation have been removed, one of them the most powerful in this branch of the Congress. . . . . .

"The prospects of the President's program brighten with the impending change in the Senate. . . . The obstructionists in the House have already received a staggering blow, and the elections undoubtedly will weaken them still more. With these important changes in Congress, and the whole tide of popular purposes running in its favor, the cause of progressive Republicanism is within hail of success."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PERHAPS Pittsburg named its baseball team "The Pirates" in honor of its city council.—*Kansas City Star.*

WE notice no rumors of Uncle Joe and Aldrich hurrying to Europe to meet Roosevelt.—*Atlanta Journal.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM seems to have been only too successful in pouring oil upon the troubled flames.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT is easy enough for the kings to invite Colonel Roosevelt to an automobile ride. But let them ask him out for a stroll.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

THE Laird of Skibo believes that the "submerged tenth" should be taken care of by the State. How long would it remain a tenth?—*Wall Street Journal.*

"PARDON me, Governor," began the interviewer, "I——"

"Certainly, certainly," replied the Tennessee executive, reaching for a blank. "What are you guilty of?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE German aeroplane which turned turtle may have seen the Colonel advancing.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MR. TAFT may wish secretly that he might appoint himself to that Supreme Court vacancy.—*Washington Herald.*

THERE is a proposition in New York to make the Governor's salary as large as that of a big league president.—*Toledo Blade.*

PRICE tags on some Pittsburg councilmen show that there are some articles that have not advanced in price.—*Washington Star.*

LOTS of men are coming to love the Republican party for the Democrats it has made—and is still making.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

MEMBERS of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies violated ethics when they threw ink-wells at each other. By throwing only the ink and doing this judiciously, they might have got magazine space-rates.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

MR. ROOSEVELT IN PARIS

Greeting More Enthusiastic Than Sovereigns Receive.

WHOLE CITY DECORATED

Audience at the Comedie Francaise Cheers Ex-President Time and Again.

PARIS, April 21.—No reigning sovereign ever received a more enthusiastic welcome to Paris than did Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, to-day. He reached here at 7:30 o'clock this morning, and was greeted by the representatives of the President of the republic and the Cabinet, the American Ambassador, Mr. Bacon, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and a great crowd of people, which the cordon of troops surrounding the railway station had difficulty in holding in check, etc.—The New York *Tribune.*

PARIS RECEIVES HIM CALMLY

ROOSEVELT VISITS FALLIERES AND LOUBET.

No Band at the Station or Hysteria Later—Tennis Cabinet Reunion—He Calls Report of Attack on Roman Methodists an "Unqualified Falsehood."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, April 21.—After the hysterical receptions at Porto Maurizio and Budapest Theodore Roosevelt's welcome in Paris to-day seemed cold. There was no band at the station, there were no bouquets, no cheers, no surging mob to swallow up the Colonel and sweep him in a grand football rush to his automobile, etc.—The New York *Sun.*

IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE POINT OF VIEW.

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JAPAN REBUKES OUR FIRE-EATERS

THE predictions of an American-Japanese conflict recently made in rapid succession by General Bell, ex-Secretary Shaw, Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, and Senator Newlands have elicited from the Japanese press much noteworthy comment. On the whole their utterances are pervaded with a tone of complacency and confidence. Obviously they believe that the conduct of the insular nation, and especially its attitude toward us, requires no apology whatsoever. They seem to have as much confidence in the probity of Japan in dealing with foreign nations as in her ability to cope with any emergency. Their comment is entirely free from excitement, nor is it saturated with jingoism. They calmly reassure us of Japan's sincere intention to be at peace with all nations, most of all with America, and tell us to stop making so much ado about nothing. They vow that never once have they spoken to us in bellicose tones, and wonder why our newspapers and publicists should so persistently assume a provocative attitude toward Japan, unless America is really anxious to create a *casus belli*. They look back longingly to those happy days when this country extended a helping hand to the little islanders, and bid us to understand that they never cease to be grateful for what we have done for their country.

This last sentiment is most impressively set forth by the *Osaka Asahi* in an able four-column editorial under the caption, "A Warning to America." The article begins with the statement that ever since the opening of her doors Japan has been happy to regard herself as the *protégé* of America, and closes with the declaration that as long as Commodore Perry's statue stands on the seashore at Uraga, where he landed fifty odd years ago, so long will Japan cherish the fond memory of the magnanimity and generosity which up to a few years ago characterized American policy toward the Island Empire. So far as Japan is concerned, it asserts, there is absolutely no reason to fear the rupture of amicable relationship between the two countries, for among the forty millions of the Sunrise Empire not a single soul is to be found who even dreams of ever taking arms against America. Further:

"In our diplomatic dealings with America there is not a single case in which we assumed an aggressive attitude. On the contrary, we have invariably been in the position of a defendant. During the past few years we have had to defend our legitimate rights against the aggressive diplomacy of America; beyond that we have never said a word about her activities. Our attitude toward the immigration question, the Fakumen railway controversy, and Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways is quite in harmony with this conclusion. In the face of these facts we utterly fail to comprehend why the Americans persist in measuring out harsh judgments upon us again and again. We may tolerate, and even ignore, the outrageous conduct of the American laboring class toward the Japanese residents in America, but when an anti-Japanese demonstration comes from men of great influence and high reputation we are compelled to take cognizance of it.

"The Americans tell us that we look suspiciously at the augmentation of their armament in the Pacific, but it is entirely superfluous to employ what little faculty of suspicion we may possess to ascertain the true motive of this armament, for do not American officers, statesmen, financiers, and politicians appear now and again in the limelight and proclaim to the four quarters of the world that America is making battle-ships and fortifying the Philippines and Hawaii lest she might be caught napping by Japan? The Americans seem to be haunted by the idea that Japan is determined to dominate the Pacific, and inasmuch as they can not tolerate such an ambition, they think they must deal a crushing blow at us before we become too powerful. Whether Japan cherishes so great an aspiration it is unnecessary to discuss, but if she does, it will be entirely commercial and absolutely peaceable, which no nation need fear.

"We, of course, hazard no prophecy that American interests will never conflict with ours, but we believe that any controversy arising out of such conflicts can be and ought to be disposed of in an amicable manner, by mutual restraint, tolerance, and concession. The possibility of a conflict of Japanese-American interests can only originate in one of two contingencies. Either Japan will try to hinder America's commercial activities in the Far East, or America, ignoring the peculiar position which the inevitable march of events conferred upon us, both in Korea and in Manchuria, will interfere with our policy in those regions. That Japan has no intention to obstruct America's commercial advance there is abundant proof. There is no reason why we should differ with

PRACTICAL WORK FOR PEACE.

While our fire-eaters were breathing out threatenings and slaughter, Count Okuma, President of the Japanese Peace Society, was receiving Melville E. Stone, Manager of the Associated Press, in his beautiful gardens.

the Americans over the maintenance of the 'open door' and the integrity of China, and unless America plays the rôle of a *provocateur*, the friendship between the two countries will never be disturbed."

Other newspapers do not take the matter quite as seriously as the *Osaka Asahi*. The *Yorodzu* complacently remarks that Japan need not be stirred up by the spasmodic alarm of the Americans who predict an American-Japanese war, and counsels the nation to be patient with such a demonstrative people as we are, declaring that in the race of nations the most patient is the ultimate winner. "Let the Americans do all the talking they want; as for ourselves we will go on with our own work, which is no other than the cultivation of the arts of peace"—this, in short, is the sentiment exprest by this journal. It even thinks Count Komura, Japanese Foreign Minister, unnecessarily sensitive to the irresponsible criticisms of the Americans when he recently cabled to the New York *World* a message explaining Japan's policies and intentions. The *Kokumin*, which is in close touch with the Administration, seems to consider the war talk unworthy of an editorial comment, and disposes of it lightly in its "Tokyo Letter," which consists of a series of desultory notes. In an almost paternal tone this journal gives us a bit of gentle advice in these words:

"We have sincere admiration for the pride of the American

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nation, but the constant, indiscreet display of that national trait may, we fear, become annoying to its neighbors. Patriotism without modesty is liable to become arrogant provincialism. We ourselves have not been free from this undesirable tendency. Permit us to venture on giving a hint that America be more careful in criticizing the affairs in the Far East. She should inquire into the real conditions and aspirations of our country, and, above all, conform, in conducting her foreign affairs, to the methods, formalities, and proprieties commonly followed by other Powers."

This sentiment is echoed by the *Hochi*, which says:

"The insulation and independence of America have developed a type of candor which is extremely unconventional. This characteristic is not without its admirable features, but when carried too far it often entails unexpected, regrettable results. In our own country the common dictates of modesty would require of men of Mr. Schiff's or ex-Secretary Shaw's prominence and influence great circumspection, when criticizing the acts of a nation with which their country maintains the relation of an unwritten alliance."

In the same editorial this enterprising journal refers to the ill-fated Knox proposal as another instance of American eccentricity, and deplores that American statesmen fail to see that Japan extremely dislikes to be forced to reject any proposal from a friendly nation to which she means to be accommodating and civil.

As to Mr. Schiff's assertion that Japan and Russia are hand in glove, concocting sinister designs upon China, the *Jiji*, which is in some quarters considered to be the most reliable of the Japanese papers, remarks that while the recent developments in the Far-Eastern situation have resulted in clearing up many misunderstandings between the former belligerents, Japan has entered into no clandestine agreement with the Muscovite Empire with a view to undermining the integrity of China. In so far as Japan's object with regard to China is identical with that of Russia, we read, it is also identical with those of all other Powers, and Japan declines to be held responsible for whatever special secret policy Russia may intend to follow. As a vindication of this last statement of the *Jiji's*, this paper, as well as several others, points out that Japan consented to the American proposal for the Chinchou-Aigun railway, while Russia is vigorously opposing it.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES FROM ETNA—In looking over a copy of the *Heraldo de Toro* (Madrid), the organ of the bull-fighters and the great *ganaderias* or stock-farms of Southern Spain where the heroic quadrupeds are reared to be victims of the *Plaza de Toros*, or bull-ring, we notice the care and taste exhibited in naming the bulls, which are here to-day, and gone to-morrow. Somewhat of the same care in giving names to things of but passing importance is shown in the way in which the various streams of lava that flow from the craters of Etna during its present eruption are spoken of by the Italian press. For instance, we read in the *Tribuna* (Rome):

"This morning the course of the principal flood of lava, called Regina, the name of the section through which it passes, presents a sensible diminution in the velocity of its course. It runs at present at the rate of from three to four meters an hour.

"The eastern stream, which has been named Lucilla, but which we ought to call Fusara, because of its close proximity to the mountain Fusara, is advancing with slightly slackening swiftness, altho hitherto it has run at the rate of from eight to ten meters an hour. Yet it still threatens to invade the luxuriant vineyards which cluster at the base of the slope."

Another note which we gather from the same authoritative organ is that the people of the region are demoralized as much as the country is materially damaged. Thus we read:

"The Prefect Minervini, on recently visiting the scene of the eruption, learned from the authorities at Nicolini and Borello that, in addition to the vast material damage done, it was sad to know that great demoralization and temptation to crime prevailed among the hundreds of laboring men and artizans who had been put out of work. Steps are to be taken by which this difficulty may be met and remedied."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "YANKEE PERIL" IN SPANISH AMERICA

"WILL the United States gobble up Spanish America?" asks Maurice de Waleffe in a French book of travel on "The Paradise of Central America." The same question is discust from the Spanish point of view in *Hispaña Moderna* (Madrid), by Arturo Pérez Martin. He is director of the Lyceum of Costa Rica and entitles his article, "The Yankee Peril." Mr. Waleffe answers this question in the affirmative, declaring that the United States has already conquered Panama and in five years will have Costa Rica; but Mr. Martin demurs. The Americans of the North hate the Latin Americans, he says, and their feeling is cordially reciprocated. They will not even learn Spanish or Portuguese. They come to Latin America only for the dollar, and their conquest is merely a commercial conquest. "They may gobble up a part of Spanish America, for they have entered on a career of imperialism, like Germany and England, but they can not possibly digest the whole of it." He indignantly complains that "the citizens of the United States don't call themselves North Americans, but simply Americans," and the Monroe-Doctrine maxim, "America for the Americans, means for the North Americans." "Their policy of invasion," however, he declares, is a peaceful one, being exprest in the phrase, "first the American dollar, then the American man, and finally the American Government." He thus enlarges upon this subject of America's victorious gold:

"The gold of the United States pursues a triumphant road of conquest. American gold exploits the mines of Mexico and builds its railways. From Tuxta to Chihuahua, from Tampico to Hermocillo, North-American capital has absorbed, within the last ten years, the majority of the mining-stock, railroads, and agricultural enterprises.

"The gold of America is buying up the tobacco plantations of the Antilles. In Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua it controls a number of important business enterprises.

"The gold of the United Fruit Company has transformed the once barren Atlantic Coast of Costa Rica into beautiful banana plantations. The fruit is transported rapidly to England, Boston, and New Orleans by three American steamship lines."

He quotes the following words of the traveler Waleffe, which he condemns as "hyperbolically exaggerated":

"The pestiferous thickets of the Atlantic shore have been acquired by the Yankees. They import negroes from Jamaica, whose labor turns the regions into pleasant fruit farms, or cattle raising ranches. They are about to invade the uplands also, where coffee is grown. The only question now is what they shall pay for the property and how soon they will gain possession of three-quarters of the inland country as well as of the coast. They have entered the house and they desire to own it. In this way Central America will disappear as a part of Latin America."

But Mr. Martin insists that this invasion is a peaceful one. "Gold is stronger than gunpowder." "The United States may gain the mastery of these republics, but they will never possess the soil." To quote further:

"American gold has never corrupted the men of the country excepting those to whom it is given in wages. Vast expenditure enables Americans to raise on the plain or at the mouth of the mine a house of American style and to bring black men from Jamaica as laborers, so that no language but English may be heard within its walls. They seek their wives from the United States and send their sons to be educated in the North. They know no Spanish and do not wish to learn it. When they have made a fortune they leave Spanish America and shake the dust of it from

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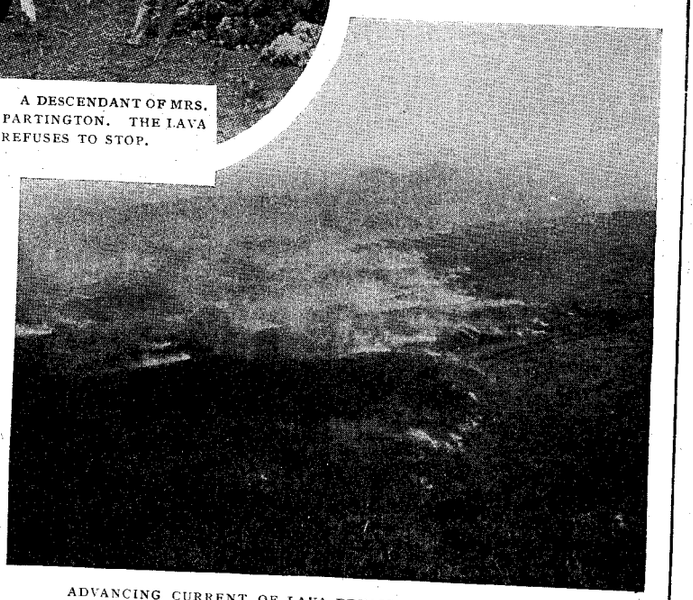
DANTE MAY HAVE HAD HIS INSPIRATION FROM A SCENE LIKE THIS.

A PILLAR OF CLOUD BY DAY, A PILLAR OF FIRE BY NIGHT.

A DESCENDANT OF MRS. PARTINGTON. THE LAVA REFUSES TO STOP.

A DARING BIT OF PHOTOGRAPHY.



ADVANCING CURRENT OF LAVA DEVASTATING THE COUNTRY.

SNAPSHOTS OF "VULCAN'S STITHY" IN FULL BLAST.

their feet like St. Teresa on the bridge of Avila. 'Of that land not a grain will I carry off.'"

The danger will come, says this writer, when some large trust or syndicate takes up land with Government backing, forming a sort of *imperium in imperio*:

"The American man does not represent a 'Yankee Peril' unless he forms part of an association whose sole tie is the possession of American money and the backing of the American Government.

"The menace consists in the formation of some gigantic American trust absorbing the mines and the farms, to whose banner the Americans would gather *en masse*, with the united tactics of an army, thus forming a state within a state, and imposing upon the population their own tastes and ideas, their own customs and habits, and even their own language, upon those especially who would wish to have dealings with them in the way of buying or selling."

There is one obstacle to the blending of the populations, which Mr. Martin thus describes:

"All observers agree that North Americans and South Americans cordially hate each other. They live side by side, but they never mingle. The men of the North look at the Latins with an air of scorn and Olympian disdain. They are satisfied to regard them as coarse and uneducated. The mingling of races is impossible. The grace, the fine coquetry, the delicate languor of the creole lady does not excite any feeling in the full-blooded North American.

"The woman of North America, ruddy, strong, active, appears a virago to the Spanish American."

The real destiny of the Spanish Republics, in spite of the blighting influence of "the American dollar," is thus anticipated by this writer:

"Perhaps the independence of Spanish America is doomed to suffer eclipse, like that of Porto Rico and Cuba. But some day or other all the Latin Republics shall proclaim themselves united into a new international ideal . . . forming an immense New Spain, occupied by men of one blood, capable of witnessing for the gospel of liberty for all and each of the American nations, freed from the domination of Europe, and of the United States, knit together by the traditions of race and the language of Castile."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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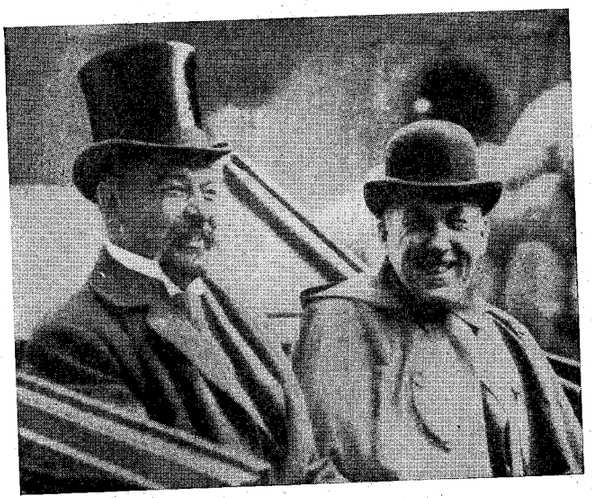
RUSSIA'S SPEAKER CANNON

SEVERAL signs are being noticed which point to the failure and fall of the present Douma. Among these is the resignation of the Speaker or President. After a stormy session in the Douma, Khomaykov, president of the Third Douma since its beginning, has felt compelled to lay down the gavel. His resignation has created more of a sensation in Russian politics than has the clipping of Speaker Cannon's power in our country. In some of the political circles in Russia Khomaykov's retirement from political life is regarded as the nearest approach to an actual government crisis that has arisen since the Third Douma met. We read in the Russian press that it was brought about by a debate on the activity of the Minister of Education. Professor Kapustin,



KHOMAYKOV SEEING LONDON,

During the recent visit of the Douma members to England. The retiring President of the Douma is seated on the right. At his left is Count Ziveguintzov. "In all the period of his Presidency," we read, he "failed to make himself the real leader of the Douma," thus showing the difference between Khomaykov and Cannon.

a very mild Liberal, criticized the Ministry of Education on the ground that it lacked all initiative and creative power, and that it continued the old police régime in the universities and schools which had prevailed in the Russian educational system before the establishment of the so-called constitutional order. Mr. Shvartz, the Minister of Education, took great offense at this criticism, which most of the Russian papers say is very mild in the circumstances. In a weak reply he declared that his conscience was clear, and that at any rate the Imperial Council was satisfied with his work even if [the Douma was not. Professor Kapustin spoke again, and when the Minister rose to make a second reply, the delegates took their recess without waiting to hear him. This angered him so that he did not return to the Douma after the recess, but sent his assistant to tell the members of the Russian Parliament what virtually amounted to this—that it was not the Douma's business what the Minister did in the Department of Education. In addition Stolypine dealt a reprimand to President Khomaykov for not having seen to it that a Minister was treated with absolute respect and dignity. Khomaykov's position became untenable, and he had to resign.

Another incident that played a great rôle in this affair was the speech of Purishkevich, a notorious reactionary, who made a slanderous and scurrilous attack upon the character of a girl student in the St. Petersburg University. The Russian papers declared that the attack was absolutely unfounded. A storm of protest arose from the opposition side of the Douma, and Professor Milyukov gave vent to his indignation at this cowardly act in such an impulsive fashion that he called down upon himself a threat of punishment from Khomaykov, who was not so prompt in bringing Purishkevich to order. The speech of Purishkevich, the Russian press declare, was one of the most disgraceful utterances ever delivered in the Douma even by a member of the Black Hundreds, and the scene that followed, one of the noisiest. This is said to be a method systematically followed by the Extreme Right to discredit the Russian representative body, and thus bring about its complete abolition. Khomaykov had thus incurred the displeasure of both the Opposition and the Government. He had to resign and give way to Guchkov, the leader of the Octoberists, the first prominent and active political worker chosen to the presidency.

The *Novoye Vremya* declares that the resignation of Khomaykov is but a forecast of the fall of the entire Douma. And the *Zaprocy Zhizni*, a Liberal paper, comments in the same vein:

"As the Douma is tottering toward its fall, any incident is capable of throwing it off its balance, and so the scandalous sally of Purishkevich has nearly brought it to the ground. N. A. Khomaykov gave up the presidency and entered the ranks of the non-partizan progressives. A. I. Guchkov gave up the leadership of the majority party in the Douma, the Octoberists, and accepted the presidency. The entire Douma has thereby been thrown into such a state of confusion that the press has been trying for a week to comprehend the situation, but in vain. Now, what is all the excitement about? It is said that the two persons involved are very important figures in Russian politics. But what is the actual fact? In all the period of his presidency, Khomaykov failed to make himself the real leader in the Douma. The whole time he was nothing more than an obedient tool in the hands of the Extreme Right. As for Guchkov, he has maintained a reputation for strong individuality and far-sighted statesmanship. But upon what is that reputation based? In the course of his entire political career he has done nothing but recede. In the most critical days of the struggle for independence, he deserted and went over to the opposing camp. And now he abandons the leadership of his own party in the most critical moment of its existence. The presidency was offered to him, it is said, at the instance of the opponents of the Octoberist Center, the reactionary party of the Nationalists. The new President of the Douma is personally a very brave man, but politically he is as characterless as his entire party, to which strength means mercilessness to the weak and servility to the powerful. Guchkov's bravery and strength will probably be directed mainly against the Opposition. But no matter what the new President might be, he can not stop the Douma in its irresistible movement toward dissolution."

The *Birzhevaya Viedomosty* regards the situation more optimistically. Even the dissolution of the Douma would not be a calamity:

"The Russian people and a great part of the Douma itself have no objection whatever to remaking the Third Douma into a Fourth, even if the election laws of June 3 with their class and census barriers were maintained. The Moscow by-election [a victory for the Constitutional Democrats] has shown very clearly that even the first curiæ are capable of a progress of which the law-givers of June 3 did not dream."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLAND'S DWINDLING DRINK BILL—The amount of beer and spirits drunk in England during 1909 is very much less than the record for preceding years. England is more temperate than she has ever been, declares Mr. George B. Wilson, secretary of the United Kingdom (Temperance) Alliance. In his report, published in the London *Times*, he estimates that the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during last year amounted to £155,162,485, as against £161,060,482 in 1908. This makes a decrease of £5,897,997. On spirits the decrease was £4,800,000, with a diminished consumption of 7,022,775 gallons. On beer the decrease was £1,186,000, with a decrease in consumption of 645,396 barrels. The consumption of wines has, however, increased to the amount of £93,000, and in quantity 103,744 gallons. Wine-drinking in England has become commoner than it used to be when English rum was imported from the West-Indian plantations, and a heavy duty in the interests of English

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brewers and distillers increased the price of light wine imported from the European Continent. Speaking of the above statistics *The Times* editorially remarks:

"These figures are very remarkable and very significant. They are all the more remarkable because a decline in the consumption of alcoholic liquors has been a marked feature of the statistics for several years past. Some considerable portion of the greatly increased decline, especially in the consumption of spirits, in 1909 is unquestionably due to the increased price of spirits brought about by the increased taxation imposed by the budget of last year. But this, tho a *vera causa*, can not be regarded as an exclusive cause."

On this point the secretary makes a very strong and decided statement, as follows:

"The diminishing consumption of alcoholic liquors, tho to some extent attributable to the recent depression in trade, is principally the result of a continuous change in the habits of the people, which has been in progress for some time, and seems likely to be permanent."

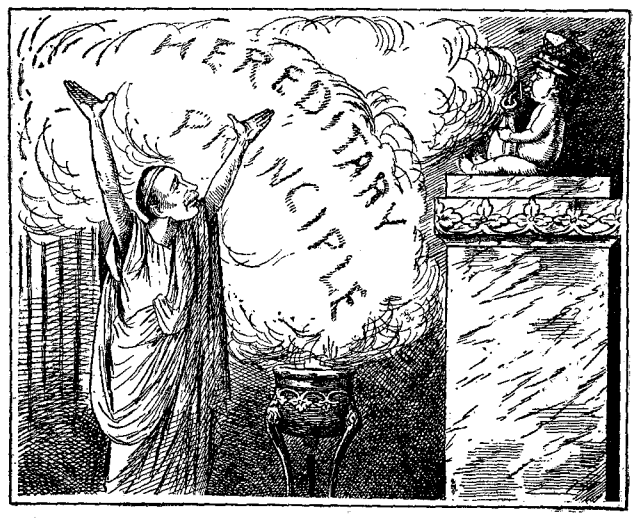
A HINDU ON HINDU ANARCHISM

WHILE many educated natives in India feel and hate the galling yoke of the British, there are others who hope that England may yet grant her subjects in Hindustan just as much liberty in the long run as they show themselves capable of using with safety to the Empire, and they are willing to give her some points as to the attainment of this object. These men sincerely deplore the acts of anarchy and assassination which have recently stained the annals of Indian history, and among men of this opinion we find Mr. V. M. Dubhash, who remarks in the course of an article in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad) on "Government and the Press in India":

"A sad chapter has now opened in the history of India. An anarchist movement has been discovered and, for the first time in the life of this meek nation, we hear of reckless youths taking to bomb-throwing. How on earth can the perpetration of such heinous crimes, the slaughter of innocent lives, secure 'Swaraj' [autonomy] for us? The human mind revolts at the thought, and all sections of people, to their eternal honor, have exprest their abhorrence of the atrocious crimes. Impatient and unwise criminal deeds and inconsiderate utterances are but curses and are invariably attended with the most unhappy results. They have tended to make the penal laws of the country more formidable, and the recent Press Act to be passed; and to a certain extent we have reason to thank ourselves for it, thank some of our own impatient agitators."

NERVOUS WORK.

PEER (*loq.*)—"Well, I suppose they'll go on missing me as usual; but I must say it's getting rather warm!" —*Punch* (London).



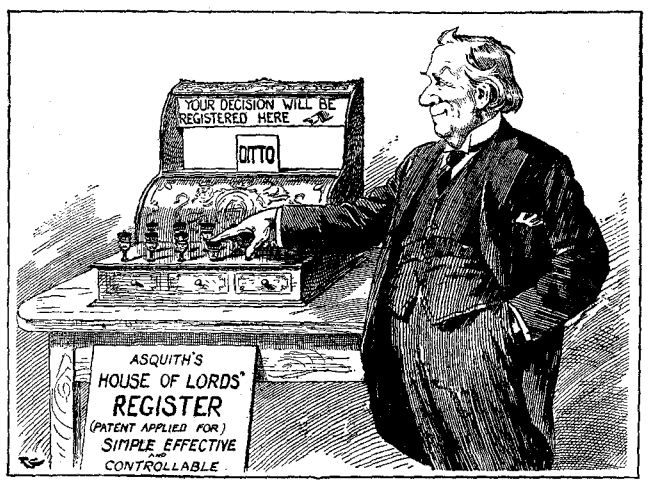
THE WORSHIP OF HEREDITY.

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

This writer thus counsels the British Government in a highly reasonable tone. India has cast off her swaddling clothes, learned to walk, and grown up into a nation that thinks for itself, and feels inspired by the world's progress, and he says of England:

"It must remember that whatever changes it may work in the educational policy, however hard the restrictions it may place upon the press, and however stringent the legislative measures it may forge to disarm the Indian agitation, this much is certain, that it is now next to impossible for them to drive the Indians back to their old habit of looking upon a king as God upon earth. The Indians have now come to cherish high ambitions and aspirations which are the result of not merely English education or the native press, but the cumulative product of the gigantic activity visible all over the world, and of the living and practical example furnished by the England of the East. So long as these examples continue to inspire the people, so long as they can fortify themselves by the valuable thoughts, social and political, bequeathed to mankind by great men, so long it is impossible for anything that the Government may devise or forge, to check their advance.

"The wisdom of the Government, therefore, lies in understanding the people properly and making the administration more sympathetic and less repressive. Their glory now lies in giving us a larger and larger share in the administration of our own affairs. By resorting to harsh legislation, the utmost that they can do is to check the outward expression of discontent; but inasmuch as no measure can impose on us the duty of showing affection to them, unrest and discontent must advance so long as our political aspirations are not satisfied."



ASQUITH'S IDEAL SECOND CHAMBER.

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

PEERS AND PEOPLE.

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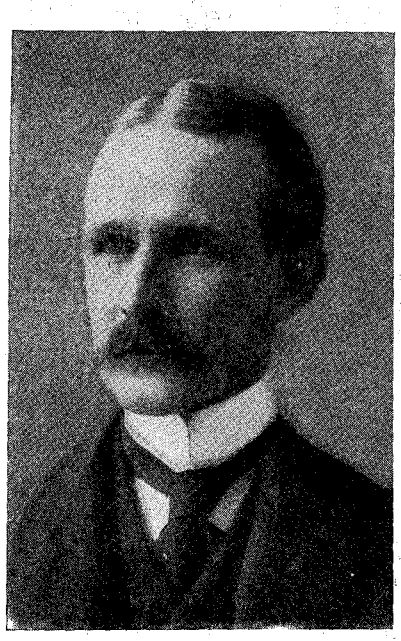
OUR SLOW CENSUS

COULD a magazine editor, with four assistants, collect, tabulate, and publish all the data concerning cities published biennially by the Census Bureau and have the same in print, ready for distribution, in from three to six months? It takes the Bureau two to three years, says Mr. Amory Prescott Folwell, editor of *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, April 6), and he thereupon offers to match his ability with that of the Bureau, noting, in addition, that the statistics that he proposes to furnish will be vastly more accurate than those gathered by Uncle Sam, of whose exactness he evidently entertains no great opinion. He declares that he speaks from experience, for his paper "during the past two years has collected and published one-third as many statistics concerning cities as has the Census Bureau itself, altho this has been as extra work, outside of the regular routine." Then he makes this challenge:



HE CHALLENGES THE CENSUS BUREAU

To a contest of speed and accuracy. Mr. Amory Prescott Folwell thinks the Federal reckoners slow and careless.

"We speak advisedly when we say that the editor will guarantee, with the aid of two office-assistants and two in the field, to collect, tabulate, and publish all the data concerning cities published by the Census Bureau, and have the same in printed form ready for distribution in less than six months, and probably less than three, from the time of undertaking the task.

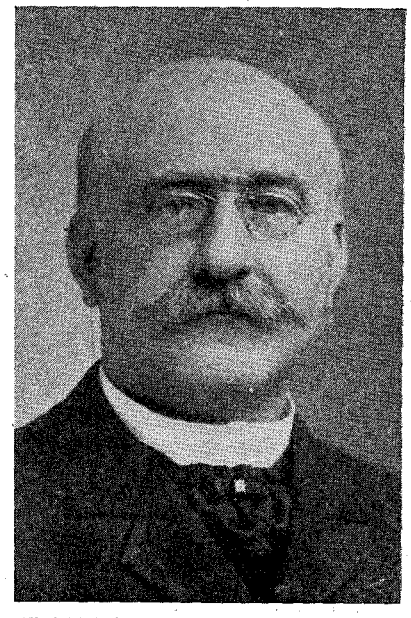
"And they will be more accurate than the Census Reports, too.

"With two years in which to tabulate and digest the reports, there certainly can be no excuse for failure to discover most of the errors therein, at least the self-evident ones. But what are the facts? We recently had occasion to examine two sets of statistics published by the Bureau, one dealing with sewerage systems, the other with street pavements. Certain figures imprest us as improbable, and led us to examine them all critically. We did not go through the table with a fine-tooth comb for minor errors, but we found in these two tables questionable figures in the reports of 50 of the 158 cities covered; in most cases only one or two figures from a city. A letter addrest to these several cities has so far brought replies from 25 of them, and 22 of these confirmed the suspicion of the incorrectness of the figures, the remaining three explaining the unusual circumstances which caused the figures to present a suspicious appearance.

"Only a few hours were spent in the examination of these tables and only such indications were looked for as were self-evident from the figures themselves. It is probable that a more careful analysis of the figures would have discovered more errors. Even a comparatively short experience in the collection of statistics should have suggested to the Bureau the necessity for careful scrutiny of all figures for errors, which are bound to slip in. Had the Bureau published these figures as soon as they could be obtained and compiled, say within the first two months of the following year, there might be an excuse for not subjecting them to this close analysis. But with the assistants and time which it has at its disposal we can not conceive of any excuse for the official publication of these errors without the taking of ordinary precautions to detect and rectify them."

What makes the Bureau so slow and why does it not detect and rectify errors with more completeness? The editor is spiteful enough to call attention to the fact that the two years consumed in compiling one set of statistics keeps the clerical force occupied just up to the time when the next set must be taken hold of, and he suggests that a desire to avoid the necessity of discharging or finding other work for these clerks is responsible for the fact that they apparently spend two years in doing three months' work. He goes on:

"Statistics of cities are of interest to a very considerable percentage of the citizens of this country. But our cities are growing and changing rapidly, and information concerning them which is two or three years old before it is made public has lost a large part of its value and of its interest. We believe that the Bureau would be perfectly justified in spending double the money if by so doing it could place these statistics in the hands of the people within six months after the termination of the year to which they apply. But we do not believe that any additional expense would be necessary in order to do this. As to the elimination of errors, the cost of this would be little more than that involved in the employment of two or three experts in municipal finances and in public-works engineering to spend a few days in revising the questions and critically inspecting the tabulated replies. So far as is known this has not been done; and if it has been done, then the experts so employed are certainly open to criticism."



HE BLAMES THE MICE FOR SPREADING MEASLES.

Dr. A. F. A. King finds a strange coincidence in the prevalence of the disease during plagues of mice.

MICE AND MEASLES

A THEORY that mice spread measles in the same way that rats propagate plague has been put forth by Dr. A. F. A. King, of Washington, D. C., in a paper read before the Medical Society of that city. *The Medical Record* (New York, April 9), in comment upon it, remarks that the theory is ingenious, and has been hinted at before, but not so very long ago would have been received with incredulity and scorn. It goes on to say:

"Of late years, however, the rôle of animals and insects in the dissemination of disease has been so conclusively demonstrated that he would be a bold and ill-advised man who scoffed at any suggestion, wild as it might seem, which endeavored to trace a connection between an animal and infection. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that Dr. King was a pioneer of the theory that there might be a causal relation between mosquitoes and malaria. After all, there is nothing inherently improbable in the idea that mice may be the means of conveying measles to the human subject, and it will be interesting to discuss briefly Dr. King's arguments in support of the theory. Numerous cases are on record in which measles appears to have originated from contact with straw. According to Dr. King, during our Civil War it was generally understood that the soldiers in both armies contracted measles by sleeping upon straw. In 1862, Dr. J. H. Salisbury, of Newark, Ohio, obtained from wheat straw spores of fungi which, when introduced into the body, produced a disease which appeared to be identical with measles, and which conferred immunity upon those who had been inoculated with these spores. . . . . .

"Is there any coincidence between an increased prevalence of

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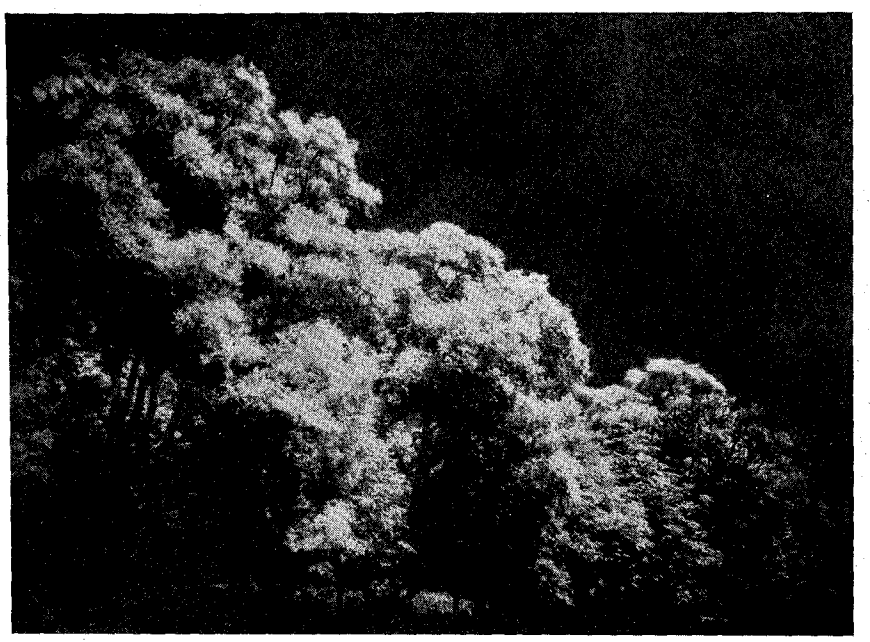
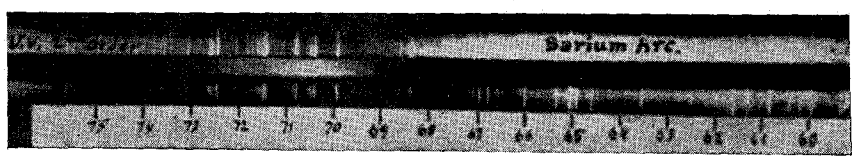
measles and mouse-plagues? Dr. King attempts to answer this question in the affirmative, and to show that during the three most notable mouse-plagues of recent times measles was also prevalent in one of the localities at the same time. The scenes of the superabundance of mice were, respectively, Scotland, Thessaly, and Russia during the years from 1892–95. In Scotland in 1893, when the mouse-plague had reached its acme, the number of deaths recorded from measles was greater than for any previous year for which a record was kept. The author adduces other evidence presumably in favor of the theory, and while confessing that this is for the most part only probable or presumptive, explains how positive evidence might be obtained by experiment. If it is admitted that mouse excreta are the original source of measles, it is easy to conceive that these excreta, when dried by the warmth of houses, crusht by passing feet upon the floor, and dispersed by housemaids' brooms into the air, can readily come in contact with the respiratory and other mucous surfaces. At present, it must be confest, the case against the mouse as the originator or transmitter of measles is not very strong, but the matter is worthy of further investigation."

PHOTOGRAPHY BY INFRA-RED RAYS

THE interesting experiments of Prof. R. W. Wood on photography with limited regions of the spectrum, constituting a novel and perhaps powerful method of research in physics and astronomy, have been described in these columns. Professor Wood's photographs of the moon by its reflected ultraviolet rays are curious and valuable. He has now been experimenting with the rays at the other, or red end of the spectrum, having a very faint glow, just visible. The results of photography with these rays are communicated by him thus to *Notes from the Physical Laboratory* of Johns Hopkins University:



FOLIAGE AND BLUE SKY PHOTOGRAPHED BY INFRA-RED RAYS.



PORTION OF SPECTRUM TRANSMITTED BY SCREEN.

"A screen or ray-filter was constructed by combining a sheet of very dense cobalt glass with a deep orange anilin dye. This screen absorbed all rays below wave-length 6,900. The spectrum of the sun or arc photographed through this screen on a Cramer or Wratten and Wainwright spectrum-plate is reduced to a band extending from $\lambda = 6{,}900$ to $\lambda = 7{,}400$. The rays within this region are visible to the eye, if all other rays are excluded, but they play little or no part in ordinary vision, on account of their very feeble action upon the retina of the eye. I term them infra-red to distinguish them from the brighter red in the region 65—69. Landscapes photographed through the screen present a remarkable appearance. The grass and trees in full sunlight appear as if snow white, while the sky is as black as midnight. This is due to the fact that the chlorophyl of the vegetation reflects this infra-red light very powerfully, while the light of the blue sky is nearly or wholly wanting in it.

"A group of trees in full sunlight photographed in this way is reproduced, together with a spectrum of the light transmitted by the screen with the barium arc for comparison."

THE FAT MAN'S ADVANTAGES

THE blessings of corpulence are set forth, in what the writer calls "a physiologic appreciation" of fat, by Dr. George M. Niles, of Atlanta, Ga., in an article contributed to *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). Fat, Dr. Niles thinks, "is often unappreciated," and he endeavors to show us why it should be regarded with favor. In the first place, he says, it is a powerful and reliable bodily fuel:

"As a source of energy for the development of heat, fat may be described as quickly available, but not lasting. Experiments of both Rubner and Atwater have demonstrated that foodstuffs generate the same quantity of heat when burned within the body as when burned outside the body, and that while one gram of protein or one gram of carbohydrate will each generate approximately four calories, one gram of fat is good for over nine calories. The conclusion, therefore, is obvious that by its concentrated fuel-power fat preserves other tissues, especially the albuminous, from destruction by oxidation and is valuable as a reserve force, instantly available when any vital emergency requiring it arises.

"Another material function of fat is that of 'protein-sparer,' for, tho its tissue-building properties are limited and incidental, by its presence the protein is permitted better to perform its manifold tasks. We might, with propriety, in this connection, liken fat to the housewife, who, tho not apparently earning anything, by her care and industry conserves the fruits of her husband's labor, enabling him not only to support the domestic establishment, but also to lay aside a surplus. . . . . .

"As a storage of energy ready to be drawn on as needed, fat is of great importance. In starvation about 90 per cent. of the body fat is consumed before death, so we can easily see how a generous physiologic supply laid up for a time of stress will aid in a battle against wasting disease or defective assimilation. Fat also, tho generally burned rapidly, is used very slowly when there is little muscular activity, as shown by animals in hibernation.

"The last material use of fat is to serve as a covering and protection to the body against both injury and cold; in other words, to cushion the frame. Fat babies can bear without hurt falls that would seriously injure thin ones; fat people can stand with impunity many hard knocks that would completely demoralize attenuated individuals, while a good blanket of subcutaneous adipose tissue will answer every purpose that could be expected of woolen underwear or heavy clothing."

These physical uses of fat, however, do not constitute the sum of its value, by any means. From an esthetic standpoint, Dr. Niles reminds us, the physiologic and orderly distribution of fat in the connective tissue marks the contrast between beauty and ugliness. Painters, novelists, and dramatists have been quick to note the difference, and in their delineations of physical charm emaciation never finds a place. To quote again:

"That fat will accumulate in unused portions of the body while it disappears in regions of local activity has been utilized by

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directors of physical culture as well as 'beauty doctors' the world over. Various forms of exercise, both systematic and scientific, have been devised, besides numerous appliances, all aiming to increase or decrease fatty deposits in different parts of the human anatomy. . . . . .

"In considering the psychic rôle of fat, we should specially bear in mind its reserve function in relation to active vital processes. In the proper conduct of the human mechanism there is just the right amount of labor for each organ to perform, but generous Nature allows sufficient latitude within physiologic limits to meet ordinary emergencies. Extraordinary conditions, unless fortified against, may result disastrously, and a liberal deposition of fat is one of Nature's wise precautions.

"It has been commonly known from the earliest antiquity that fat people are more contented, more optimistic, than lean ones and that their view-point of life in general is largely governed by this prosaic attribute. Now I might compare the supply of fat to the ample bank-account of a busy and provident man. That he possesses this surplus does not prevent him from diligently following his usual avocation, but the knowledge of its presence and that it can be instantly obtained lends a mental satisfaction that would be absent were he living right up to his daily income.

"I believe, therefore, that my reasoning is correct when I assert that a physiologic reserve of fat by its very presence exerts a quieting and reassuring influence on the vital forces most concerned in constructive metabolism; and, if I may apply a Scriptural quotation, this reserve, in language intelligible to those forces, says: 'Thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.'"

THE INHERITANCE OF ABILITY

THE fight over the House of Lords in England has brought out an interesting discussion in the London *Times* on the scientific basis of heredity and primogeniture. The question is a double one: Is ability inherited? And if so, has the eldest son a larger measure of it than his younger brothers? Prof. Karl Pearson, in a letter from the Eugenics laboratory of University College, gives his opinion that we regard heredity too little rather than too much in our laws. The inheritance of ability is undoubted, he says; the trouble with the Lords is that in many cases there was none to start with. As for the eldest son, he is apt, Professor Pearson thinks, to have the advantage over the others in some things, but he is at a disadvantage in many more. He writes:

"I think there is no doubt that the first two children of a family are slightly more liable to certain defects than the later-born members. Of a hundred first-born, a hundred second-born, a hundred third-born, and so on, individuals—independent of sex—the first two sets will have rather more, the third and other sets rather less, than the average percentages of tuberculosis, insanity, albinism, and criminality.

"The differences are very small, but they certainly exist; and I have tried the problem in many ways, to avoid the pitfalls so prevalent in statistics. For aught I can say, the eldest-born may have more ability. I have not seen an adequate investigation of this point.

"On the other hand, the elder-born appear to have a slightly longer length of life. It is conceivable that the maternal novitiate may be the source of certain nervous troubles in the eldest-born; or, when we come to deal with the population as a whole, the eldest-born may more frequently be born when the parents are too young. I give no dogmatic explanation, but, for the characters mentioned, I think the fact is real.

"The inheritance of ability is so marked that there is every reason to suppose that a man who has won his way by pure ability to the House of Lords will, if he has mated wisely, have children above the average in ability. Unfortunately, the House of Lords has too often been recruited by mere plutocrats, by political failures, or by men who have not taken the pains necessary to found or preserve an able stock. . . . I believe that the House of Lords wants rather more than less of the hereditary principle—where I understand by 'principle' the application of the truth drawn from observation that, for good or bad, children, in a certain marked and measurable degree, resemble their parents."

POTATOES AND POWER PLANTS

UNDER this alliterative title, the relative value of water used for generating power and for irrigation is discust in *The Engineering Record* (New York). Calculations made by Prof. E. Krüger, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Agricultural Institute at Bromberg, Germany, seem to indicate that the productive value of a given volume of water when used for irrigation is at least 50 times as great as when it simply generates mechanical power. In order to give the water-power side of the argument every advantage, he assumes that the water is all utilized by successive power plants having a total fall of 328 feet—much more than the average in Germany. The potato would appear, therefore, to have won the contest, unless the same water can be used for both purposes, as is sometimes the case. The actual figures deduced by Professor Krüger for the economic value of 1 cubic meter of water used for power generation under the conditions above stated are about 0.98 mill, whereas the same amount expended for irrigating purposes increases soil productivity by an amount varying all the way from 9.52 mills up to 2.86 cents. Says the paper named above:

"In the face of such figures, Professor Krüger claims that there can be no comparison about the greater advantage of utilizing water for agriculture than for power. He points out that the assumption of a 100-meter utilized fall on the average German stream is wholly to the advantage of the power plant in such a comparison, and that the nearer the assumptions are made to actual conditions the more profitable the agricultural use of the water becomes. Even when his figures are used for argument, the fact that water yields 55 times more when used in raising potatoes than in generating power under the most favorable assumptions for power-plant conditions, is something that merits more than casual thought. It seems a bit strange, however, that the utilization of the water for both power and irrigation, as is practised in some of our Western States, was not considered by Professor Krüger. It introduces a complication that will try the logical resources of the most gifted student of conservation problems."

THE WEIGHT OF A FLYING FLY

DOES a fly, buzzing about in the interior of a pail, without touching it, add to the weight of the pail? One would say, "Of course not"; yet trial shows that it does, altho precise explanation seems to be wanting. A German engineer named Boenninger recently described, in a lecture at Frankfort, as reported in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 19), some astonishing experiments along this line. We read:

"If we suspend from the pan of a balance an empty cylinder having a cover at each end, and place a fly on the interior wall of the cylinder, the weight of the fly will be added to that of the rest.

"If the fly leaves the side of the cylinder and flies into the interior, the balance is not disturbed. The weight of the fly is still in evidence, altho not exerted directly. If now the upper lid be removed the fly's weight will still be recorded. If this lid be replaced and the lower one removed, the same is true, tho the insect continues to fly about in the interior.

"But if both the lids be opened the equilibrium of the balance is disturbed and only the weight of the cylinder, without the fly, is recorded, altho the insect is still within.

"We can not suppose that a descending current of air acts at a distance relatively so great, and this current could not transform its stored kinetic energy into pressure without loss.

"The most curious thing is that the fly still exerts its weight when the insect is just beneath the upper lid, the lower being open. It is precisely as if the fly were suspended from the lid.

"I find that this experiment supports the theory that we should consider the air, in a case like this, as a stretched spring that is made to vibrate; for the energy that disappears when the spring is stretched appears again when it is released. I believe that small models might be constructed to illustrate these phenomena."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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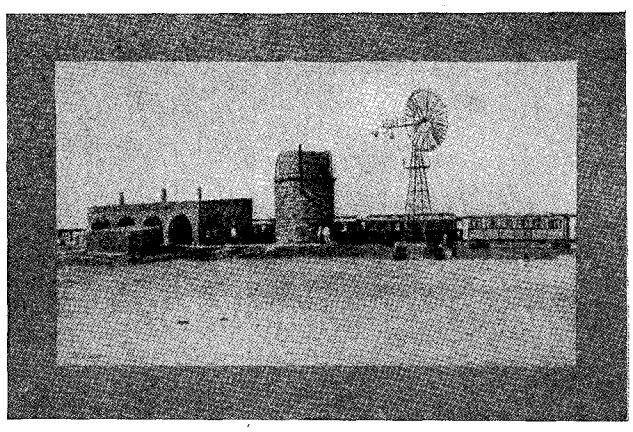
TO MECCA BY TRAIN

THE railway that is being built by the Turkish Government through Arabia to Mecca has already reached Medina, and the remainder of the route is being hurried to completion as fast as possible. This road is built to transport the great crowds of Mohammedan pilgrims that yearly seek the shrine at Mecca. Mr. R. Bonnin, who contributes an interesting account of the enterprise to *La Nature* (Paris, March 26), makes the disquieting suggestion that it may prove to be a highway of disease as well. The traveler by this road will change ship for train at Beirut, but the Turkish line now under construction, known as the Hedjaz Railway, begins at Damascus, some distance inland. We condense Mr. Bonnin's account as follows:



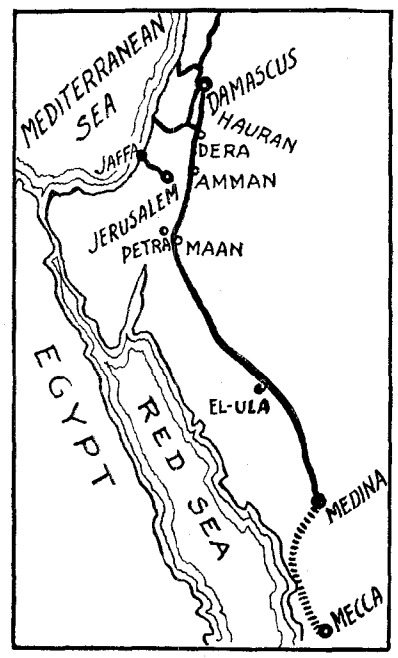
A WATER STATION.

The water supply for locomotives on the line to Mecca is so scarce that extraordinary measures are needed to keep the boilers from going dry between stations.

"Between Damascus and Déra the railway traverses the region of Hauran, a relatively rich country which was once the granary of Rome, and whose richness, owing to its fertility, will certainly develop if, as is hoped, it is finally rid of the bands of marauders that infest it. Beyond Déra the road follows a direction parallel to the mountains of Moab along the Red Sea, and enters a rolling country covered with pasturage and covered with Bedouins leading long lines of camels. In this region is the ancient city of Amman, whose ruins are yet to be seen.

"Farther on, the railway enters the desert of Arabia Petræa, and at this point it becomes extremely difficult to procure the necessary water for locomotives and passengers. Soon we come to the station at Maan, an oasis with gardens and palm groves fed by two abundant springs of fresh and limpid water. In the neighborhood of this station are found the ruins of the ancient city of Petra.

"From Maan to El-Ula and Medina the region changes its aspect completely. It is characterized especially by high mountains, some of whose peaks reach a height of 10,000 feet above the sea. Running parallel to the Red Sea, these mountains end in peaks at the coast and fall gradually by successive terraces to the level of the interior desert. Spurs, cut by numerous dry valleys called wadis, prolong these terraces; and the valleys, taking directions sometimes at right angles to the mountain mass, sometimes parallel with it, finally lose themselves in the desert. At the foot of these spurs the railway runs as far as Medina, making use as far as possible of the different wadis when it follows their direction. The Hedjaz Railroad ends at present at Medina, but is in course of extension to Mecca. The building of the road has necessitated only slight embankments and engineering works, except two masonry viaducts, altho it has been necessary to construct aqueducts at the crossing of various wadis, which are dry in summer, but carry off a great volume of water in the rainy season. Several short tunnels have also been necessary to penetrate the spurs separating one wadi from another.



MAP OF THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

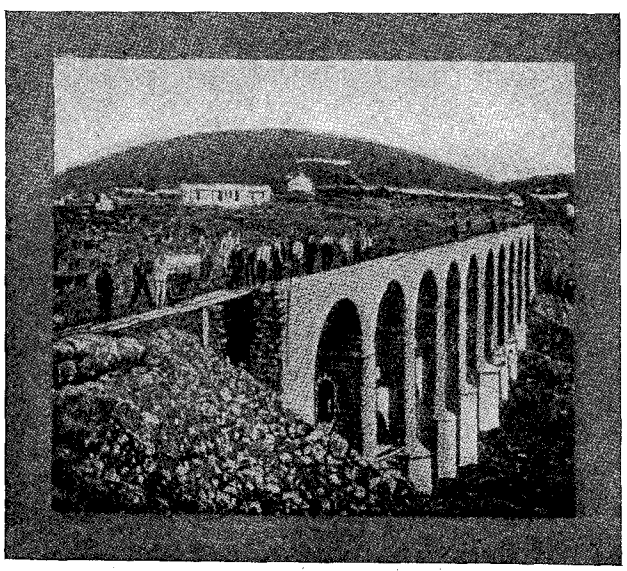
Some fear this road will prove a highway for communicating the cholera from Mecca to the outside world.

"The road is of rails resting on cross-ties of wood or metal. The use of the former has recently been abandoned owing to their deterioration from exposure to the sun. The ballast is of broken stone, basalt, or lava. Some few of the stations have in their vicinity wells and others cisterns. These, of ancient construction, established for the use of caravans, fill with water in the rainy season. Water in sufficient quantities for the use of the locomotives is thus found only at great distances, and this inconvenience grows greater as Medina is approached.

"To cope with these difficulties, in the first place a tender of great capacity is used, and reservoir-cars also serve to carry water, from the stations where there are cisterns. These means, however, are insufficient for regular service, and accordingly every 40 or 50 miles wells have been sunk of sufficient depth to supply covered cisterns. The water is forced to points where it is needed, by steam-pumps or windmills.

"Syria and Arabia are poor in forests and have no coal-mines. Fuel for the locomotives must thus be brought from abroad, generally from a distance of over 850 miles. It is hoped to use instead crude petroleum from Russia or from Mosul near Bagdad.

"In various places, especially near El-Ula, the railway crosses regions whose soil is composed of moving sands. Under the action of the violent winds that blow at certain times of the year, these sands bury the track and at the same time demolish the embankment, so that it has been found necessary to cover the latter with a layer of clay in which pebbles are embedded."



READY FOR A FLOOD.

Bridging a gully that is dry in summer but filled by a raging torrent in the rainy season.

Will such a road as this pay? From the military standpoint it is, of course, valuable to the Turkish Government. But will it be financially remunerative? Is it not even possible that the thousands of pilgrims will prefer to travel in the old way? Mr. Bonnin believes that time alone will answer these questions. Another question, asked by Professor Chautemesse, of the Paris Academy of Medicine, is more serious.

Mecca is a hotbed of cholera. Will not the new road be an easy highway of contagion? The Turks are not noted as sanitarians, and we must therefore anticipate the opening of the Hedjaz road with some uneasiness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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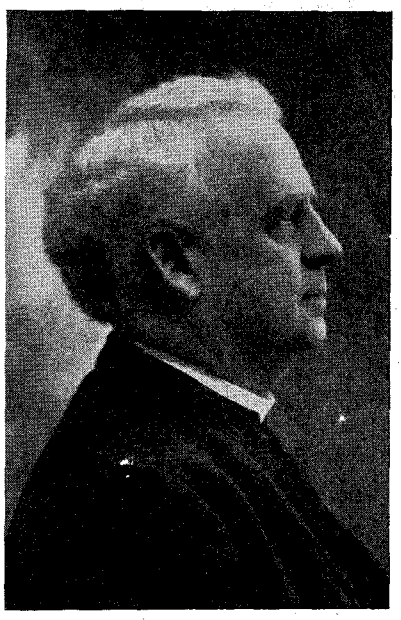
FOR A CATHOLIC TUSKEEGEE

THE Catholic Church is to begin an aggressive campaign of missionary work among the American negroes, a field hitherto left largely to the Protestants. So we learn from a number of news reports in the daily press. The Rev. John E. Burke, who has been pastor of a colored Catholic church in New York City, has opened headquarters in the lofty tower of the Metropolitan Life Building and announces that he will launch a movement to establish a Catholic institution in the South similar to Booker T. Washington's school at Tuskeegee, a school and leader many Catholic prelates admire. This new industrial school, which will in effect enlarge the activities that Father Burke has for a number of years carried on in a quiet way among the negroes, will probably be located in Alabama. The decision was taken at the annual meeting of the Catholic Board for Mission Work Among the Colored People held recently in Baltimore. At this gathering Father Burké made the following plea:



FATHER JOHN E. BURKE,

The Catholic missionary who is devoting himself to the founding of a new industrial school for the colored race in the South.

"You hear it stated: 'You can not convert the negro.' To deny the improvability of any part of mankind is to deny the ability of the Christian religion. If the Catholic Church can not convert the negro, then she is not the Church of God.

"This race is a warm-hearted, naturally religious people, big children if you will, with the tantalizing weaknesses of children, forgetful of favors and of injuries alike, patient and long-suffering, having an abiding faith in the 'Lord Jesus.' They are without the refined vices of the whites. They have no fight with the Church; theirs is the prejudice of ignorance unmixt with malice. The Lord, indeed, makes more allowances for them than we do.

"As soon as they know anything about the Church's real doctrines and practises they are attracted to them. Especially are they won by the character and life of the Catholic priest and the sweet charity and devotion of the holy Sisterhoods. They are most anxious to have their children brought up under the influence of the priests and sisters.

"The colored people are what slavery made them. It robbed them of the power of *self-direction* and took from them the great civilizing power of *the family life*.

"The real colored problem consists in introducing the principles of justice and charity, the teachings of our Blessed Lord among the unschooled and somewhat bigoted portion of the white population. One of the leaders of the race said: 'When the white man will observe the Golden Rule and the colored man keep the Ten Commandments, there will be no negro problem.' This, indeed, is the duty of Catholics—accord him justice and keep him in charity and send Catholic missionaries to teach him the Ten Commandments.

"The Church's mission is not to do with the social side of the problem. She must be free to preach the gospel; upon that office divine she must concentrate her whole energy. Of course, *she teaches the whites to be more Catholic, and her principles of justice and charity will guide them in the settlement of their local differences and troubles. She reminds the colored people that it is not by buying the lands, it is not by the possession of wealth, it is not by being educated in colleges, or by receiving a university degree, that the race is to be elevated, for 'not by bread alone doth man live,' but by obeying the injunction of Jesus Christ, who said: 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his justice, and all these things will be added to you'* (Matt. vi.). *The ultimate test of a race is moral wealth, and this is the only power that can overcome race antagonism.*"

A TURKISH REVIVAL OF PREACHING

THE recent political changes at Constantinople have resulted in the revival of preaching among the clergy of Islam, and the eloquent sermons delivered by the learned doctors of the faith have been from time to time printed in a leading Moslem weekly, the *Sirat-i-Mustakeem* (Constantinople). The Rev. Stephen van R. Trowbridge, of the American Mission at Aintab, has translated a selection from those preached in the famous old mosque of St. Sophia, in order, as he says, "to interpret the fundamental changes which are taking place in the Turkish Empire, not from the viewpoint of a traveler or missionary or Oriental student, but from the very mind and eloquence of the chief Moslem doctors in Constantinople." According to one such Moslem doctor, Ahmed Na'im Effendi, in the days of previous sultanates "not a single word of warning or good news came forth from the lips closed by the leaden seal of the Government." Altho the "gracious words of the Koran" were certainly "the guaranty of deliverance and safety for the nation," yet "not one of these reached the ears of the people." At that time "the preachers and those preached to" were "deaf, mute, and blind," to quote from the Moslem scriptures. The sad position of the preacher in the old days is described in a sermon by Ahmed Na'im which we find in *The Hibbert Journal* (Boston). He declares:

"It is an amazing fact that the holy function of preaching which is in reality established for so sublime a religious purpose has remained as an artery of wickedness used by governments for hundreds of years past to give the strength of life to the heart of tyranny. Those truth-seeking preachers who refrained from carrying on this accurst business have now passed into the legion of honor.

"It is a natural result of the despotic politics which have been kept up in order to choke the capacity of the men of the Moslem commonwealth and to kill their noble feelings, that under the old régime the preachers were held in lower esteem than the teachers in the religious schools, and that preaching was assigned for those who were not able to pass the religious teachers' examination or who through intrigue were not permitted to secure diplomas."

These blind leaders of the blind are not blamed by the preacher we are quoting, but he ridicules their lack of ability and their foolish makeshifts to hold their hearers, and makes a stirring appeal for worthier representatives of religion. He says:

"I do not wish to criticize unkindly—God forbid!—those helpless individuals. For their very condition is a sign of the nation's open ingratitude toward its clergy. These poor fellows are to be excused. The fault and even the crime belongs to the nation which leaves its clergy hungry and obliges a class, which should be the nation's forerunners and its prophets, to beg for a living. What could the preacher do? If he devoted himself to scholarship he had to be stretching out his hand as a beggar. And because he could not long endure hunger he was obliged to forfeit his higher culture to secure a worldly livelihood and to mount the sacred forum of the pulpit before having learned even the rudiments of his profession.

"Picture him to yourself as he mounts that exalted place, without any share of the rich capital of learning. In order to hold the attention of the audience, as best his wits suggest, he begins to whack the desk, and in order to entertain the assembly he begins to busy the hour with fables which circulate among the vulgar throng. These fabulous inventions, to which God and his Prophet are foreign, lead the people astray. Hundreds of our young men, who have not learned anything at home or at school concerning

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the religion, are by these fables thrown into misapprehension and suspicion about the faith of Islam. These fables make patriotic Moslems indignant. They are the occasion for foreigners to deride us with laughter. At last the time for putting an end to this state of affairs has come.

"In the name of religion, in the name of science, in the name of patriotism, in the name of national honor we demand that the Sheikh ul Islam consider this situation and find a means of relief. On whatever depends the uplifting of the Mohammedan rites, whose gradual verge toward ruin we see with sorrow in our aching hearts, from henceforth let the necessary reforms be undertaken and let preachers come forth who are worthy of Islam and of the Moslem ranks."

The result of such sermons as the one we quote is, says Mr Trowbridge,

"that all through the interior provinces the influence of these able and well-poised interpretations of Islam . . . is being felt to a marked degree, and a correction is given to the opinions of many missionaries who condemn Islam as a 'false system,' or as a 'social evil,' and they fail to study it closely and thoughtfully. My object is not a defense or a discussion, but a making known of the better elements and aspirations as they are declared by those doctors of the canon law who are not 'Mohammedan fanatics' but rather intelligent and patriotic educators."

TURNING A CHURCH INTO A "LABOR TEMPLE"

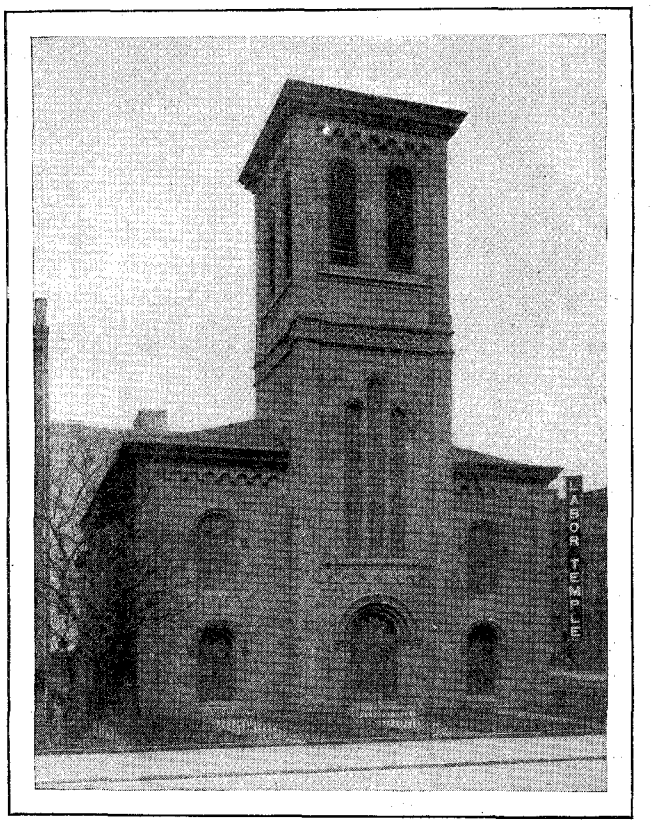
A NEW enterprise of the Presbyterian Church Extension Committee illustrates its motto that "the Church is simply a means to an end, and not an end in itself." This end is "not the building up of the Church, but the building up of the people." So one of the "down-town" churches in New York, whose congregation has gradually left it behind as a memorial of a religious community now moved elsewhere, has been converted into a "Labor Temple." At the head of the enterprise is the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who has taken the church on the corner of Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue and made it a competitor with other attractions on one of the busiest amusement streets on the East Side of the city. Of this leader *The Christian Herald* (New York) says:

"There is probably no one better able to take hold of a congregationless church in the heart of a big city, and to inaugurate a new work adapted to the needs of the people of the community, than Mr. Stelzle. He was born on the East Side of New York, and for twenty-five years lived among the working people of that district. For eight years he worked in a machine-shop—one of the largest in New York City, which employs thousands of men. Most of his life has been spent among men, and, as is to be expected in a man of his peculiar experience, his sympathies are strongly with the working people. Those who have heard Mr. Stelzle speak know how strongly opposed he is to the desertion of down-town fields by churches whose members have either moved up-town or to the suburbs. The new undertaking at the Fourteenth Street Church is a protest against this tendency."

The "Labor Temple," it is said, will be a workingman's institution, with democracy as its key-note. The building will be open all day and every night in the week, and will aim to be as busy as any amusement-place in the block. Its program in further detail is given by this journal as follows:

"While it is to be a social enterprise to a certain extent, more prominence will be given to the presentation of the Bible in a graphic way—by the best Bible teachers obtainable—than is attempted in the ordinary church. It will be the aim of those in charge to secure speakers of the broadest sympathies—economic, social, and religious—to address the various meetings.

"At first probably the strongest appeal will be made to men. On Sunday afternoons it is planned to have men's mass-meetings, at which social and economic questions will be discust from a religious view-point by speakers of national reputation. It is hoped out of these men's meetings to develop a brotherhood which will consist of the men in the community who believe in the task of lifting up the common man. Membership will not be confined to churchmen, or even so-called Christian men, but an endeavor will be made to enlist all those who are interested in the social, economic, and moral welfare of the working people of the city. On Sunday evenings there will be a popular service, with special music, distinctively religious in character. During the week, on different evenings, there will be addresses and debates on vital 'human-life' problems, with questions and discussions by the audience; inspirational addresses and success talks by men and women whose lives are conspicuous because of their achievements in various walks of life; socials and receptions, for mutual acquaintance and the cultivation of sociability, at which time light refreshments will be served; discussions on the English Bible, the people's Magna Charta, by the best scholars and teachers available, who will present the subject from the social, economic, ethical, and religious view-points. Saturday night will be the popular amusement night of the week for the men and women who need relaxation. On this night there will be concerts, folk-songs, impersonations, readings, recitals, tableaux, etc. This schedule shows enough variety to attract all sorts of people.



NEW YORK'S "LABOR TEMPLE,"
An East-Side church that will henceforth compete with the brilliantly lighted amusement halls in interesting the working classes.

"A number of prominent speakers have already promised their services. Frank Morrison, . . . Congressman William S. Bennet, of New York; Jacob Riis, Lincoln Steffens, John Spargo, Norman Hapgood, Ray Stannard Baker, Robert Hunter, John Mitchell, and Rev. W. W. White, D.D., have all signified their willingness to speak at different meetings.

"The pastor in immediate charge of the work will be the Rev. George Dugan, a Princeton graduate, who has made a conspicuous success of his work in Toledo, Ohio. He is a man thoroughly interested in workingmen, as is shown by the repeated acknowledgments from labor-leaders in Toledo for the part he has taken in their cause. With two such men as Mr. Stelzle and Dr. Dugan at the head of this enterprise the Labor Temple should be a great success."

At one of the first meetings held here a discussion arose over Socialism. It is said that the Temple is to give Socialism a fair hearing; but it neither favors nor opposes it. A Temple Brotherhood was formed and started out with a membership of 110. Three men representing the Typographical Union, the University Students' Club, and the Presbyterian Brotherhood were named a committee to draw up a platform.

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DEPLORING THE USE OF TONGUES

THE period of reflection has supervened upon the heated discussion carried on by representatives of the two churches who came to clash over the Roosevelt episode. Many journals within the Methodist denomination now regret the use of terms by conspicuous members of their fold and declare that silence would have been the part of wisdom. Viewing the case as an outsider *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York) observes that "one of the greatest problems of the Church to-day is to learn how to be decent." It adds:

"An American Archbishop has applied epithets to Methodists in Rome which fit only the lowest sort of people, and which might well be used only by people of that sort. Other Catholics have followed his example. Replies from Protestants have not been lacking in the same tone of scorn and contempt of Catholics."

The Central Methodist Advocate (Lexington, Ky.) declares itself "not in sympathy with the expressions of bitterness on either side of the controversy":

"Methodism was born of a desire for spiritual freedom and not more ecclesiastical power. It was desire for a new life rather than a new church that brought the Methodist movement into being. John Wesley said: 'God seems to have raised us up to *spread Scriptural holiness over the lands.*' If that is the mission of Methodists, then it seems out of harmony with that purpose for a Methodist bishop to call a Catholic bishop a 'double-tongued liar and slanderer,' as one did a few days ago, according to the secular press. And the pastor of the Methodist Church in Rome issued a statement that was scarcely less bitter and vituperative. If Catholic leaders will use abuse and vilification, the Methodist authorities should not try to match them in the use of such terms. What has become of the Golden Rule, and the other doctrine of Jesus about 'turning the other cheek'?"

Zion's Herald (Methodist, Boston) reads this rebuke to one of its own Church:

"For men high in office among us to draw upon the dictionary for startling adjectives in order to denounce, with vehement and vituperative expressions, the dignitaries or the practises of Romanism, is a mistake. The New York *Sun* headed in one of its issues last week a news item—which told how one conference had concluded after earnest debate that it would be better not to send any congratulatory telegram to Colonel Roosevelt—with the significant words: 'Some Methodists Are Silent.' It is our sober judgment that it would have been better for all concerned had some other Methodists been silent also. As for the distinguished American whose self-respectful conduct in this case has called forth such wide-spread praise, we judge that he, also, would be grateful for silence. He has asked that this matter be allowed to rest as a personal incident, settled and past. To overwhelm him with congratuations, with fulsome praises, and at the same time to denounce and abuse and vituperate the Pope and his counselors—all this is uncalled for; the overplus has already become nauseating. Oh, for a little judicious silence!"

Dr. Buckley, of *The Christian Advocate* (Methodist, New York), descants on the policy of silence whereby the Rev. B. M. Tipple, of Rome, might have modified many of the asperities of the "late unpleasantness." He says:

"The sagacious author of Ecclesiastes approved two proverbs which, obeyed, would have saved nations, kings, presidents, generals and admirals, legislators and judges, 'priests, parsons, and ministers,' bishops and popes from disaster.

"The first is: 'THERE IS A TIME TO KEEP SILENCE AND A TIME TO SPEAK.'

"And the second reenforces the first: 'A WISE MAN'S HEART DISCERNETH BOTH TIME AND JUDGMENT.' And he might have added, 'and *manner*.'

"It is obvious that if Dr. Tipple had considered those proverbs he would have seen, and all other Methodists in Rome would have seen, that they should keep silence.

"The Vatican and all that approved its course were on the defensive, and utterances such as that made by Dr. Tipple gave the Vatican many side issues to discuss. All Methodists in Italy should have kept profound silence at least until Colonel Roosevelt had left Italy. His situation was not pleasant to him. He asked his fellow citizens of every church and no church to take as little notice of the occurrence as possible. Dr. Tipple, in connecting Colonel Roosevelt's act of refusal with a denunciatory utterance, tho perhaps not intending to do so, prolonged the controversy and was sure to create a bitter discussion of Colonel Roosevelt's act and to raise a counter-demonstration from his friends. . . . . .

"The one further observation we deem it wise to make is to set forth the only theory that can explain to us how a man of his caliber and history would be so hasty. It is this: Having endured the Fairbanks episode and the overt attacks and subtle insinuations of Archbishop Ireland, when the same spirit (but fully within its rights) was shown by the Vatican in the treatment of Theodore Roosevelt, like many good men, he did not finally 'lose his head,' but temporarily lost the use of what the scientists call the *inhibitive* powers contained therein."

KOREA IN REVIVAL

THE spread of the revival movement in Korea may be gaged by the fact, reported in *The Christian* (London), that during 1909 over 400,000 Testaments, Gospels, and other portions of Scripture were sold as against less than 200,000 in the previous year. About two months ago the missionaries in Korea held a conference in Seoul and passed a resolution declaring that during the current year they would endeavor to increase the number of native converts to 1,000,000. A novel method of awakening the native Church to the year's special call and setting them to work is described by *The Christian* thus:

"At the annual conferences or Bible-classes, held for leaders at the large centers, the missionary states the aim, gives the watchword, and calls for subscriptions of days of evangelistic work to be done during the next three months, the farmer's months of comparative leisure. Mark's Gospel and other books are offered for sale. These men are then sent back to the churches and smaller local classes to carry out the same program, and to institute house-to-house evangelistic work all over the country.

"One man has the text-leaflets in seven different colors, and after visiting a district, he leaves a capable leader behind, who divides the workers into companies of two, and sends them through the whole neighborhood, from house to house, with tracts of one color only. On the second day they make the same round with a different text of another color, and so on for seven days, with a different color each day, and 'thus they carry the Ark of the Lord round and round Satan's strongholds.'

"At one conference of 400 people, 2,700 entire days of work were subscribed for the next three months. At another of 600, 5,000 days of work were given, 13 men giving each the whole three months. There, also, 5,000 copies of the gospels were bought. At another small conference of 250, within half an hour, 4,000 gospels and 10,000 tracts were all bought for distribution, and still more were called for. At this conference, nearly 3,000 days of work were promised, and paid workers gave part of their salary because they had no time to give.

"Already 10,000 days of work have been promised by these three small conferences, and these are to be multiplied in the many centers to which they return—Seoul, Pyeng Yang, Syen Chun, Taiku Songdo. These Christians, Mrs. Underwood says, are in earnest, praying and working with definite purpose, simple faith, and whole-hearted endeavor."

The two largest missions, the Presbyterian and Northern Methodist, have divided the territory so that henceforth no two denominations or missions shall work the same ground. *The Christian* adds:

"The Bible Committee recommends the getting-out of a special edition of a Gospel at a cost of not over one *sen* (a farthing) each, for evangelistic effort; and urges that in the coming year each missionary shall endeavor to enthuse his people to personal work, and to the distribution of as many as possible of these Gospels and other books for evangelistic purposes. It is recommended also that the Koreans be expected to furnish the funds for these and other Scriptures."

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POETRY OPENING PRISON DOORS

THE world occasionally makes amends for its treatment of the Chattertons and the Francis Thompsons. The freeing of "John Carter" from a Minnesota prison is taken as evidence that it can indulge a love for poets, or that it can be moved to pity over an exceptionally hard fate. "Carter," so the news-sheets tell us, is an Englishman of twenty-four, gifted with a poet's temperament, and subjected in early years to the deadening routine of business. In such a discipline he failed, was sent to Canada, and in course of time found himself on a freight-train in Northern Minnesota without his fare. He was thrown from the train in the little village of Karlstad in November, 1904, "starving and cold." That night he robbed the railway station of $24, and six months later was sent to prison for ten years. His real life began for him inside prison walls. Shortly after entering the Stillwater prison he began to write for *The Prison Mirror*. Then he ventured to send his productions to outside journals, some of these being *The Bellman* (Minneapolis) and *The Mirror* (St. Louis). He began with prose, but turned to verse, so he naively explains, because the letters containing poetry were not so bulky and hence would not excite the suspicion of the prison authorities. Recently *Harper's Weekly* and *The Century* have printed his verse. Judge Willis, of St. Paul, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, of *The Century*, Mr. George Fife, of *Harper's Weekly*, and others including, it is said, ministers, college professors, and business men, petitioned for his pardon, and on April 18 he left the prison walls. "The commutation," says the Board of Pardons in its finding, "is on recommendation of the trial-judge and prosecuting-attorney and on the grounds of the youth of the petitioner and the peculiar circumstances under which the crime was committed, and for the further reason that because of the inflexibility of the statute the judge was unable to impose a shorter sentence, and that the sentence was excessive for the crime committed." The New York *Times* speaks thus of the verse by which this poet touched the sympathies of the wider public:

"The poem published in *The Century* is called 'Con Sordini'—that is, 'With Muted Strings.' It shows not only that the author was not bearing his punishment with bitterness, but that he has an exceptional knowledge of music and feeling for it. The first three stanzas speak of his memories of Chopin's Sixth Polonaise, *Isolde's* song from Wagner's 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the music in a cathedral. It begins:

> There is but silence; yet in thought I heard
> The desperate chords of that wild polonaise,
> The sixth of Chopin's wizardry, but blurred,
> As o'er a battle-field a mournful haze,
> Blots out the dying from the dead men's gaze.

"As he speaks of the boys in the cathedral choir chanting the plaint of the captives of Babylon or the 'De Profundis' of the penitent, the prisoner thinks of the reality of his own bitter fate, and asks what they can know of the griefs they sing. Of them he says:

> But they are free,
> And through their veins the hot blood, rioting,
> Attunes their care-free hearts to madrigals of Spring.

"Then he from his cell claims his own share in the wonders of music. His last stanza reads:

> You that have tamed the wilderness of sound,
> Of your proud minstrelsy my share I claim.
> I have not, in the darkness here fast-bound,
> Denied the brilliance of your sacred flame.
> There is no power in agony or shame
> To bar me from the fire-crowned heights ye hold.
> In deepest silence, I may hear the same
> Unearthly music that I loved of old.
> I crave no dole, who draw from stores of wealth untold.

"George Fife, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, which published one of 'Carter's' poems on February 19 entitled 'Lux e Tenebris,' however, suggested yesterday that perhaps the long years of confinement had given him an opportunity for introspection and retrospection in the silence of the cell, which had brought out and matured his poetic gift.

"In this poem the prisoner contrasts his own fate with that of his loved ones. He says:

> At the day's end your lamp is lit
> And I that wander am glad of it.
> I may not sip of the glowing fire
> That burns in your eyes, O Heart's desire!
> But out of the lantern's stedfast gleam
> In utmost dark I weave me a dream.

"So far all of Carter's poems have exprest the feelings of the man in jail, but at the request of some of the editors he has promised to touch on some other theme in his future work."

While the petition for "Carter's" release was pending, the editorial columns of our dailies regarded the wisdom of the act with views that were variously sympathetic, unsympathetic, pseudo-witty, and cynically brutal. The New York *Evening Post* declared itself "heartily in sympathy—not so much because he is young and gifted, but because it seems to us in itself a crime to imprison a boy of nineteen for ten years for stealing $24 at a time when he was starving." *The Times* (New York) was favorably disposed because "Carter" himself "does not assume the attitude of a man with a grievance against society, and he does not claim his liberty on the ground that he is a poet." In this class also was the Chicago *Record-Herald*, which observed that "young 'Carter,' as he calls himself, has abundantly shown that he is not primarily a burglar, but a poet." The New York *World* saw that "men are pardoned out of prison for illness, for political pull, for sentimental reasons; the plea of a prattling child to a soft-hearted Governor is often enough." So it asked if "literary talent be deemed to have extenuated the prisoner's crime?" and answered:

"Certainly if poetry is to be made the basis of commutation of sentence, 'John Carter,' by the quality of his verses printed in *Harper's Weekly*, *The Century*, and other periodicals, has earned his liberty. None of the prentice work of the elder American poets that can be recalled, the maiden efforts of Whittier, Longfellow, Lowell, or Bryant, contained so much promise. Is there in this Western prison a young poet of a type new to American literature, one with some of Swinburne's attributes; a potential Villon, of whom the 'Ballade of Misery and Iron' is not unworthy?

"'Carter's' muse seems to have developed in the solitude of his cell, and it may be possible that the four remaining years of his term will prove as productive for him as an equal period of freedom. He is better off as regards facilities for composition than Bunyan and Silvio Pellico were, or Oscar Wilde."

Not so liberal minded was the Pittsburg *Dispatch* in hoping, "if the plea for pardon in this case is based solely upon the poetic ability of the convict, that it will be ruthlessly rejected." This journal added:

"There are enough bad poets now without turning every convict in the country to poetizing in the hope of enlisting magazine editors in a campaign for his release. Some poetry is a crime anyway. That furnished by the Minnesota convict may not be in that class, but if the magazinists are so thrilled by it as their interest would indicate, their ability to judge of poetry is exactly on a level with his to write it—not very high."

The Chicago *Evening Post* became ironical, questioning:

"Should not all poets be in prison? They always have been, more or less, from the time of Villon down to Francis Scott Key. And the world has got along very well on this basis, perhaps a little better than otherwise, indeed. For if there be any real poetry in a man, there is nothing like stone walls and iron bars to bring it out; while the inferior product is automatically kept off the market.

"What do we want of poets anyway? They are no good in business and they only add to the cost of living. And not even the Cliff Dwellers' Club can defend the magazine variety. Mr. Johnson would better shake his white plumes and win freedom for some of our unfortunate political grafters whose presence is so acutely needed in our city councils and State legislatures."

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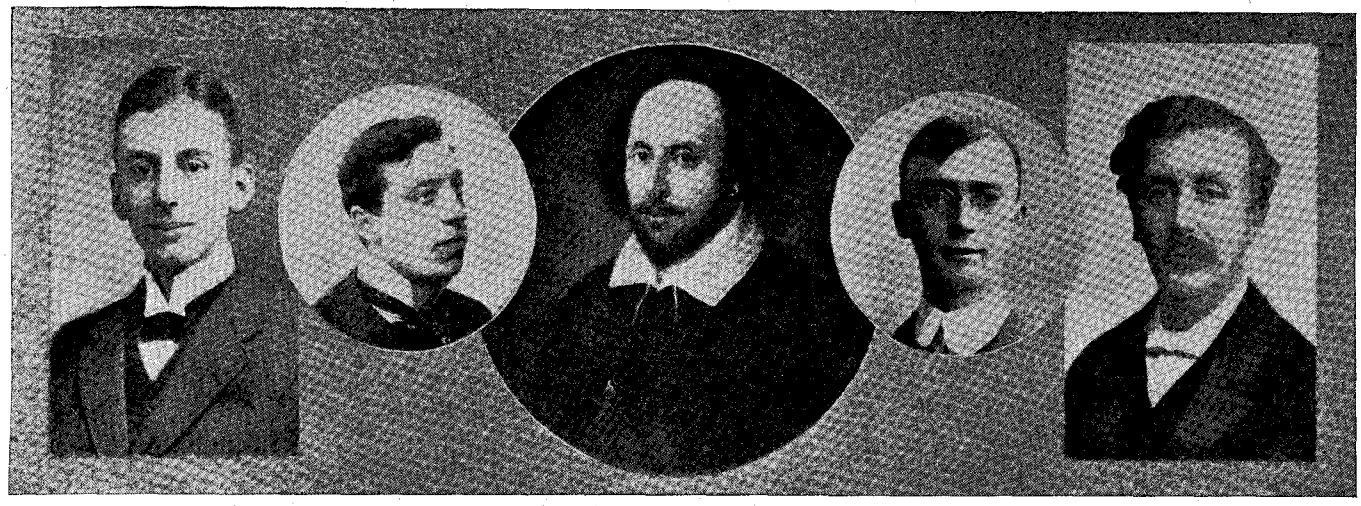

WILL. G. SHAKESPEARE, Descendant of the poet's grandfather. VIVIAN WOOD, Descended from Shakespeare's grandmother on mother's side. SHAKESPEARE. FRANK HART, Descended from a sister of Shakespeare. REV. J. H. SHAKESPEARE, Descendant of Shakespeare's grandfather.

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS LIVING KIN.

DISINHERITED HEIRS OF GENIUS

WHILE the Peers are considering Lord Rosebery's implied doubt of the soundness of the hereditary principle as applied to the first-born, another example of British heredity put itself on exhibition recently at a dinner held in London, where the descendants of great poets met to toast their ancestors, or those with whom they could claim kin. A goodly number were present to show that poets in the past were not advocates of race suicide. Most of the Olympian names in England's galaxy were represented, tho Lord Coleridge, who occupied the chair, confest he couldn't swear that the Herald's College would stand for all their pedigrees. Shakespeare found at least four to claim him as kin, tho none of direct descent. Relatives of Chaucer, Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Scott, Burns, Shelley, Byron, to mention only the great names, were there, tho not many of these names were represented at the "top table." In this place of honor were prominent the kin of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Scott, Helen Lady Dufferin, the Earl of Rochester, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, with the playwright Wycherley, and Spenser, Milton and Coleridge to add a democratic flavor. Representatives of poets prior to and including Elizabethans were seated in company, while the following centuries gathered their offspring at other tables. The company led Lord Coleridge to wonder if the poets themselves, could they be on hand, would enjoy so harmonious an evening. He exprest some further doubts, as well as some impregnable convictions, such as:

"I am not quite sure whether we are here to testify to the soundness of the hereditary principle or the reverse. Of course, it may be that we are all of us poets, either actual or potential, and illustrating the saying that *poeta nascitur non fit*. Or it may be that we are sitting ranged round these tables waiting, like the *Scholar Gipsy*, for the spark from heaven to fall. And I could wish, indeed, that, as with Halley's comet, there was a periodicity, and that at stated intervals the divine afflatus revisited the descendants of the poets. If in the case of any of my hearers that long periodic time has at last run out and the poetic star has again mounted into the heavens, let not modesty in him or her prevent us from sharing in that inspiration. This is said to be a material age, but it is sentiment, pure sentiment, that has brought us all together to-night. While we are said to be a nation proud of our deeds rather than our arts, and truly we are proud of the great men of action that our race has produced, still we may claim to surpass all other nations that ever lived upon the habitable globe as a nation of great poets. Wonderful, truly wonderful, is the output of our poetry from Chaucer right down to our present day. Here we are inhabitants of quite a small country, living in a foggy air, given over to industrial pursuits, dubbed, as we have been dubbed, a nation of shopkeepers, and yet no country, not Greece, not Palestine, not Rome, no European country, not America, can vie with us in the wealth, the continuity, or the variety of our poetic thought. I can not even conjecture an explanation. It may lie in the inspiration that we have received from our struggles for liberty and order. It may lie in the variety, the flexibility, the music of our mother tongue. It may lie in something that defies analysis, an indefinable inspiration that seems to breathe upon our land. It is all unaccountable, but it is not to be gainsaid."

He went on to question what the British Islands would be without the poets, "for, above all things, it is they who have consecrated the land to us." Further:

"They have ennobled, they have beautified, they have transfigured the sights and sounds of Nature. The winter's frost, the spring with its flowers, the high midsummer pomp, autumn with its mists and mellow fruitfulness, sunrise, sunset, the moon throwing her silver mantle o'er the dark, the galaxy of the stars, the mountain, the lake, the river, the sea, the melody of the birds, the plow driven along the furrow, the sower, the reaper, the churchyard at eventide, the eye traveling from mount to mount through cloudland, the thunder and the rainbow, the wind and the rain—what would they be to us without the poets? Who is there so stockish as not to find these sights and sounds more eloquent to him from a study and a reading of our singers? Turn from Nature to human life. The greatest poet of all time—who held the mirror up to Nature—of whom it was said of old that, tho his line of life went soon about, the lifetime of his like would never out—on the royal stage of Shakespeare all the great figures of history pass before our eyes. Greece, Rome, Italy, Scotland, England—on all he casts what has been rightly called his kingly gaze. He takes mankind from the cradle to the grave—the innocence of *Arthur*, the passion of *Juliet*, the ambition of *Macbeth*, the palsied will of *Hamlet*, the jealousy of *Othello*, the pathetic and retributive death of *Lear*. He brings us into the forest and sets us down under the greenwood tree, or, again, he takes us into the gossamer world of fairyland, and, finally, with *Prospero* as his spokesman, he bids us all be cheerful and think of all things well, and with this sweet and wholesome parting our great poet closes his book and his message to mankind. Time would fail for me to tell you of all the poets who have drunk deep at the Castalian spring. Of many of them, alas, the world was not worthy. Many of them died neglected and forlorn. But we tell them to-night that their words still live. We are grateful to them as the enchanters who in the moment could dissolve us into ecstasies and bring all heaven before our eyes. Whether we be in joy or in sorrow, whether we be in sickness or in health, in youth or in manhood or in old age, we tell them that they have left us a rich storehouse for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate. I give you 'The Immortal Memories of the British Poets.'"

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WHAT ARE THE BEST PLAYS?

PLAYWRIGHTS who are busy writing failures are urged to study the causes that have given the great successes of the past their vogue. A tentative list of the one hundred best plays contain some that appealed to the earlier generation, which, says *The Dramatic Mirror*, "reveal a dignity of subject that is not seen to-day in the theater, particularly among plays that are esteemed among the most popular." Of these old-timers mention is made of "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," "The Hunchback," "Ingomar," "Belphegor," "The Fool's Revenge," "Damon and Pythias," and "The Lady of Lyons." These may be compared with a composite list to which several hands have recently contributed in an effort to determine which are "the ten plays most acted" at the present. Mr. Edwin Hopkins, who furnishes this list, writes:

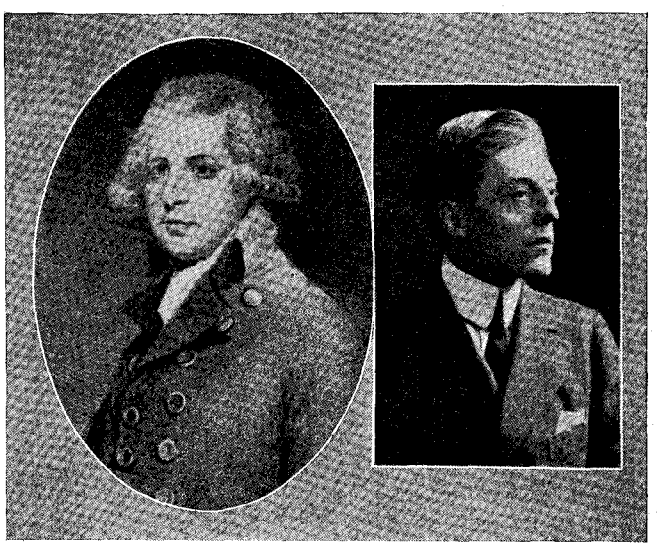
"A tabulation of the five opinions show three plays unquestionably in the lead in the order named: 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' 'Ten Nights in a Barroom,' and 'East Lynne.'

"Closely following are 'Camille,' 'The Two Orphans,' 'Rip Van Winkle,' 'Hamlet.'

"After these first seven, opinions differ widely, but the list is completed by 'Jerry the Tramp,' 'Hazel Kirke,' 'Faust,' with 'Colleen Bawn' on a par with 'Faust,' being twice mentioned; the following being mentioned once: 'Monte Cristo,' 'The Octoroon,' 'Fanchon the Cricket,' 'Oliver Twist,' 'Lady Audley's Secret,' 'Streets of New York,' ''Way Down East.'

"Among other plays considered but not included in any of the five lists were 'The Silver King,' 'The Ticket-of-Leave Man,' 'Peck's Bad Boy,' 'Muldoon's Picnic,' 'Handy Andy,' 'Hawkshaw the Detective,' 'Frou Frou,' 'The Lady of Lyons,' 'Josiah Whitcomb,' 'The Merchant of Venice,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'My Partner,' 'The Danites,' 'The Hidden Hand,' 'The Old Homestead,' 'Arabian Nights,' 'Arrah-na-Pogue,' 'Richelieu,' 'The Shaughraun.'

"''Way Down East' was included in one of the lists on the basis that it had been acted by so many companies. For example, five companies for four years would be equivalent to one company for twenty years, or about 6,000 performances, and ''Way Down East' has been played much more frequently. The eighth play, 'Jerry the Tramp,' undoubtedly deserves inclusion, since it has been played under such a variety of titles. It is, however, a very open question whether or not 'Hazel Kirke,' 'Faust,' and 'The Colleen Bawn' should not give way to 'Peck's Bad Boy' and 'Muldoon's Picnic,' which, tho farces of the lowest order, are nevertheless very widely and continuously performed, even yet."



SHERIDAN AND HIS GREAT-GREAT-GRANDSON.

The Marquess of Dufferin here shows some physiognomic traits of his famous ancestor, whom he represented at the poets' dinner.

BULWER-LYTTON AND HIS GRANDSON.

The younger Lytton is one of those who shine in light reflected from the illustrious past, and who lately met together in ancestor-worship.

The lists of the ten most-acted plays, observes *The Dramatic Mirror* editorially, "affords food for thought." Such thoughts as these:

"While among these plays may be found perennial favorites, there is hardly one among them, except 'Hamlet,' that compliments the taste of the general public. It is true that 'The Two Orphans,' 'East Lynne,' and 'Camille' touch varying emotions, yet all appeal to the desire of woman to weep in the theater, and all emphasize the fact that woman is a stedfast patron of the drama day by day. The plays that appeal to the intellect may have strong friends, but these are in a minority. It may be different some day, and when that day comes the intellectual play may dominate, as really it dominated in 'the palmy days.' At present, however, the drama that satisfies the multitude is simple drama, and it deals with elementary matters."

The Mirror gives the "hundred best plays" compiled by Mr. Howard Herrick. He points out this as probably the only list thus far attempted, tho numerous lists of the hundred best books have appeared. Perhaps, as he suggests, Mr. William Archer, or Mr. William Winter, would be the man best adapted to make the choice. Shakespeare is excluded because his plays are in a class of their own. Also no foreign plays are mentioned except those that have been presented on the English or American stage. This is the list:

"A New Way to Pay Old Debts," Massinger.
"She Stoops to Conquer," Goldsmith.
"School for Scandal," "The Rivals," Sheridan.
"Virginius," "The Hunchback," "The Love Chase," Knowles.
"Richelieu," "The Lady of Lyons," Bulwer-Lytton.
"Ingomar," adapted by Maria Lovell.
"Louis XI.," Casimir Delavigne.
"Belphegor" (The Mountebank), Charles Webb.
"Ruy Blas," Hugo.
"The Fool's Revenge," Hugo-Tom Taylor.
"Faust," Goethe.
"Adrienne Lecouvreur," Scribe and Legouve.
"Damon and Pythias," John Banim.
"Pygmalion and Galatea," Gilbert.
"The Corsican Brothers," "Monte Cristo," Dumas.
"Don Cæsar de Bazan," Dumanois and D'Ennery.
"Camille," Dumas *fils*.
"Frou Frou," Meilhac-Halevy.
"Francesca da Rimini," Boker.
"The Bells," Lewis.
"London Assurance," "The Shaughran," Boucicault.
"Rip Van Winkle," Irving-Boucicault.
"The Two Orphans," "A Celebrated Case," D'Ennery and Cormon.
"Madame Sans Gêne," Sardou and Moreau.
"Caste," "David Garrick," Robertson.
"Fedora," "Diplomacy" (Dora), "Divorçons," "A Scrap of Paper," Sardou.
"Black-Eyed Susan," Jerrold.
"Article 47," Belot-Cazauran.
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe-Aiken.
"East Lynne," Mrs. Henry Wood.
"Fanchon," Waldauer.
"A Parisian Romance," Feuillet-Cazauran.

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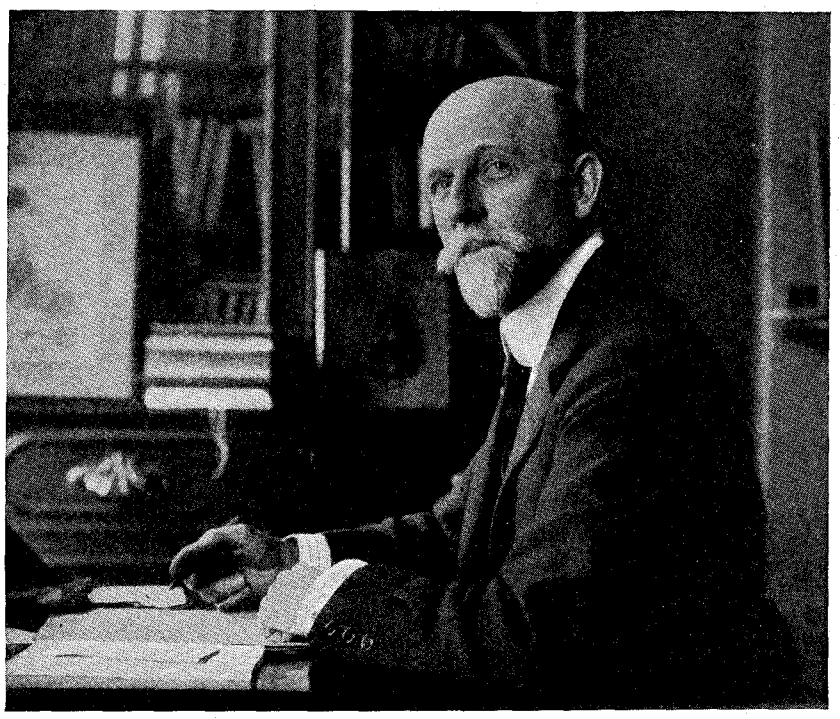
"Hazel Kirke," Mackaye.
"The Banker's Daughter," "Shenandoah," "The Henrietta," Howard.
"Held by the Enemy," "Secret Service," "Sherlock Holmes," Gillette.
"Jim the Penman," Sir Charles Young.
"Shore Acres," Herne.
"In Old Kentucky," Dazey.
"Esmeralda," Burnett-Gillette.
"The Private Secretary," Charles Hawtrey.
"Ghosts," "A Doll's House," "Hedda Gabler," Ibsen.



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CHARLES MARTIN LOEFFLER

Who has "made himself felt, a disturbing, uncomfortably progressive spirit, in the vanguard of artistic progress" in musical America.

"The Professor's Love Story," "The Little Minister," "Peter Pan," Barrie.
"The Charity Ball," Belasco and De Mille.
"The Heart of Maryland," Belasco.
"Zaza," Berton and Simon-Belasco.
"Magda," Sudermann.
"Hannele," Hauptmann.
"Monna Vanna," Maeterlinck.
"The Silver King," "The Middleman," "The Dancing Girl," "The Liars," "Mrs. Dane's Defense," H. A. Jones.
"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "Trelawney of the Wells," "Iris," Pinero.
"Sowing the Wind," Grundy.
"Cyrano de Bergerac," "L'Aiglon," Rostand.
"Charley's Aunt," Brandon Thomas.
"A Contented Woman," "A Texas Steer," Hoyt.
"Trilby," Du Maurier-Potter.
"Ben-Hur," Wallace-Young.
"The Prisoner of Zenda," Hope-Rose.
"Lady Windermere's Fan," "A Woman of No Importance," Wilde.
"Mrs. Warren's Profession," "Candida," Shaw.
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Hardy-Stoddard.
"The Christian," Caine.
"The Easiest Way," "Paid in Full," Walter.
"Arizona," "The Witching Hour," Thomas.
"Sappho," Daudet-Fitch.
"The Climbers," "The Truth," Fitch.
"When We Were Twenty-one," Esmond.
"The Great Divide," Moody.
"The Servant in the House," Kennedy.

Twenty-one of these plays are by American dramatists, and three have an American as part author.

AN AMERICAN MUSICAL INNOVATOR

AMERICA has in Charles Martin Loeffler a composer of singular affinity with some of Europe's ultramodern men. His nearest spiritual kin are Strauss and Debussy, says a writer in *Musical America*, tho at times his compositions have reflected the influences of Brahms and Wagner. Bach and Mozart are among the composers Mr. Loeffler most admires, and Mozart's Ninth Symphony, we are told, he regards as the greatest symphony in existence. Mr. Loeffler was born in Mülhausen, Alsace, in 1861, but he has lived many years in America in the neighborhood of Boston. The public has seen and heard him as solo violinist in the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He has, according to the writer who signs himself "O. D.," "earnestly and persistently shunned publicity, and has set the seal of exclusiveness upon his precious 'ultramodern' creations; yet he has made himself felt, a disturbing, uncomfortably progressive spirit, in the vanguard of artistic progress." The writer gives his psychology in these words:

"It is probable that his pride of intellect knows no bounds, and it has been well said that he has looked on the other side of existence and taken notes. More than this, he has held himself intact during the process. He is still insatiably curious concerning life, art, and the surrounding worlds. It seems that his peculiar eyes will always be peering, undismayed, into the indeterminate. A mind at once so nervous, so conscious, so perfectly poised, is the rarest of all things."

That "all true art is sophisticated" is the dictum upon which Mr. Loeffler bases his philosophy as it explains both his own work and his preferences among the moderns. Here is his own analysis of two of Europe's musical disturbers:

"Consider Strauss, a man of exceptional gifts, tho not necessarily the greatest living composer. He has assimilated everything. I think that in 'Salome' he has even assimilated Debussy, altho, of course, he has used Debussy's discoveries in a more direct and even brutal manner. But in 'Elektra' Strauss has become himself—shaken off, at last, all that had been hindering him, I mean the learning accumulated in his student days. In his symphonic poems he is by no means as novel as he seems. His form is only the logical development of the symphony or the rondo, or some other classical structure, and this remark applies almost equally to his harmony and his counterpoint. In 'Elektra' there are new things. . . . . .

"Debussy is, or was, a genuine innovator. He expresses himself, it is true, within a small circumference, but in that little kingdom he is supreme. I think that he hears more than any of us in nature. At least he is more conscious of his sensations and more successful in expressing them. I believe that if it were possible to hear the grass growing he would set it to music! . . . . . .

"Debussy, from the first, steered for himself. We have in France the opposite wing, the followers of Franck. There is D'Indy. Debussy calls himself a pagan. A paragraph in D'Indy's course at the Schola Cantorum says 'good counterpoint can not be written without a pure heart' (and this may well be so). D'Indy is a figure from the fourteenth century. He believes that in art there is a principle higher than what is only beautiful, and he upholds his beliefs with what amounts to fanaticism. He has a prodigious intellect and a consuming passion for knowledge. He learned German that he might read Goethe, as he learned English to know Shakespeare. He looks into you, this Torquemada, with his calm and piercing eyes, and at the end of an hour or less, without your knowledge, knows exactly what you are. In his amazing scores one often chances upon passages which seem to be wonderful and unconscious discoveries on the part of the composer, whose mind had been concentrated on more austere imaginings, and who then produces instantaneously something out of the direct line that he had conceived."

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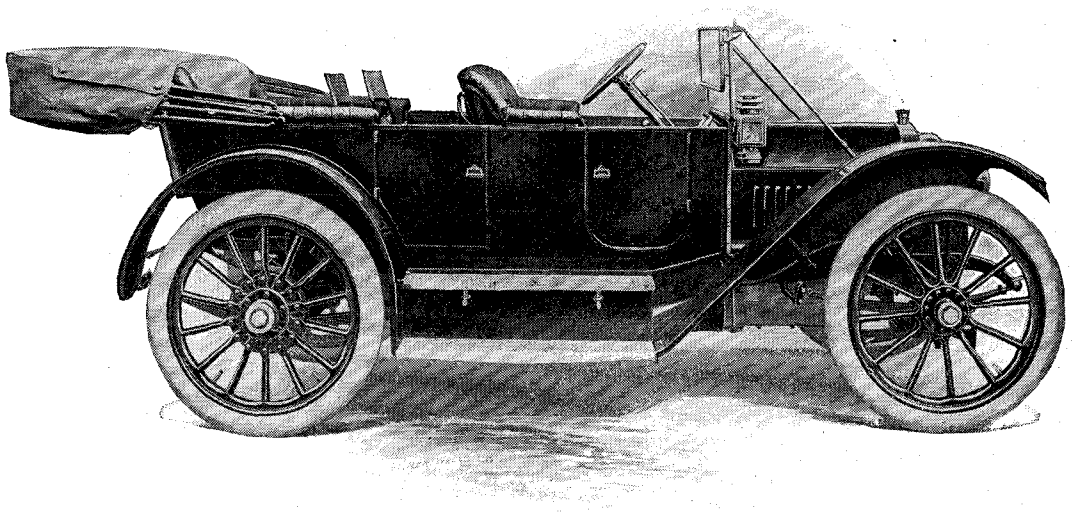

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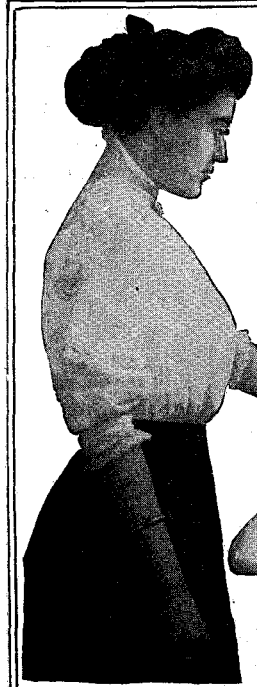

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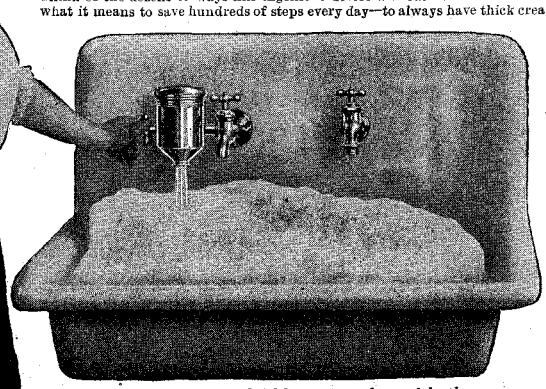

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CURRENT POETRY

"The Enchanted Island" (Frederick A. Stokes Co.), in which the latest poems of Alfred Noyes are gathered, is rich with golden promises, but no single promise matures into a perfect poem. Not more than one or two of the lyrics fix the imagination with a vivid, intense impression. The effect is everywhere blurred by diffuseness. We do not feel that much of the original material has been sacrificed and we find few traces of the "sculpte, lime, cisele" of Gautier. Possibly this verse is of a sandstone variety that refuses a high polish, but more probably the fault lies in the carelessness that so often attends facility. Robert Louis Stevenson evolved the following stoical rule: "If there is anywhere a thing said in two sentences that could have been said in one then it is amateur work." Guided by this he intensified his style and wrought a delicate inlay work in black and white that is a permanent pattern for literary artists. This is a harsh rule and there is danger of cutting away all the flesh, but there could be much pruning in the poems of "The Enchanted Island" without a fear of touching the quick.

The style of Mr. Noyes is best fitted to the ballad, and "The Admiral's Ghost," "Bacchus and the Pirates," and a charming extravaganza called "The Tramp Transfigured," are full of swing and color and a refined barrack-room vitality.

"A Song of the Plow," which we select, is one of the few carefully finished lyrics in this volume.

A Song of the Plow

BY ALFRED NOYES

I

(MORNING)

Idle, comfortless, bare,
The broad bleak acres lie:
The plowman guides the sharp plowshare
Steadily nigh.

The big plow-horses lift
And climb from the marge of the sea,
And the clouds of their breath on the clear wind drift
Over the fallow lea.

Streaming up with the yoke,
Brown as the sweet-smelling loam,
Through a sun-swept smother of sweat and smoke
The two great horses come.

Up through the raw, cold morn
They trample and drag and swing;
And my dreams are waving with ungrown corn
In a far-off spring.

It is my soul lies bare
Between the hills and the sea:
Come, plowman Life, with thy sharp plowshare,
And plow the field for me.

II

(EVENING)

Over the darkening plain
As the stars regain the sky,
Steals the chime of an unseen rein
Steadily nigh.

Lost in the deepening red
The sea has forgotten the shore:
The great dark steeds with their muffled tread
Draw near once more.

To the furrow's end they sweep
Like a somber wave of the sea,

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quickly relieves that feeling of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork or insomnia.

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Lifting its crest to challenge the deep
  Hush of Eternity.

Still for a moment they stand,
  Massed on the sun's red death,
A surge of bronze, too great, too grand,
  To endure for more than a breath.

Only a billow and stream
  Of muscle and flank and mane
Like darkling mountain-cataracts gleam
  Gript in a Titan's rein.

Once more from the furrow's end
  They wheel to the fallow lea,
And down the muffled slope descend
  To the sleeping sea.

And the fibrous knots of clay,
  And the sun-dried clots of earth
Cleave, and the sunset cloaks the gray
  Waste and the stony dearth.

O, broad and dusky and sweet,
  The sunset covers the weald!
But my dreams are waving with golden wheat
  In a still strange field.

My soul, my soul lies bare,
  Between the hills and the sea;
Come, plowman Death, with thy sharp plowshare,
  And plow the field for me.

"The Autumn Day" (*The Academy*, London), by an English contemporary of Alfred Noyes, contrasts interestingly with the work of that author. Olive Douglas files out the fraction of a hair, and fits every chosen word into her picture like some careful bit of mosaic.

The Autumn Day

BY OLIVE DOUGLAS

How delicately steps the autumn day
In azure cloak and gown of ashen gray
Over the level country that I love!

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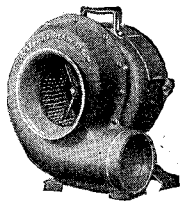

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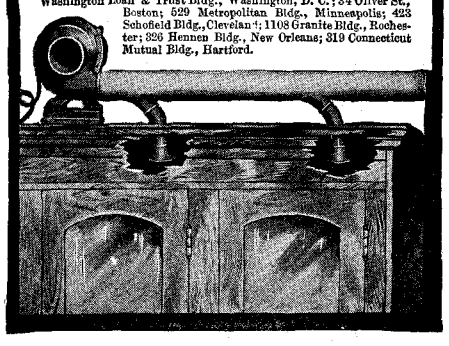

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With glittering veils of light about her head
And skirts of wide horizons round her spread
White as the white wing-feathers of a dove.

Her feet, a flash of silver on the sea,
Chase silver sails that fly untiringly
Toward the enchanted Islands of the West.

Beautiful Islands, gardens of delight!
That flower at dawn with roses red and white . . .
And flame at sunset gold and amethyst . . .

How delicately steps the autumn day
In azure cloak and gown of ashen gray
Over the level country that I love . . .

And how my heart that all sweet things beguile
Goes laughing with her for a little while . . .
And then turns homeward like a weary dove.

A few seasonable and rather pleasant verses from *Hampton's.*

Song of the Sap

BY W. G. TINCKOM-FERNANDEZ

When the snows die on the upland, and the days begin to lengthen,
And the valleys wake to torrents swirling to the open sea,
When the warm, soft winds have kissed them, and the shoots begin to lengthen,
There's a dim and troubled longing in the haunted heart of me.

For the sap flows in the maples, and the fields are dark with wonder,
And a whisper of foreboding creeps across the wakened land:
Proserpine has laughed once more, whose heart was torn asunder,
Across the hills I see her stride with offerings in her hand.

And the mists at dawn and sunset like a thousand censers burning,
Lift a sacrificed token to the newly burnished skies,
While the sap steals like an eddy to forsaken channels turning,
And my heart, resurgent, listens where my prisoned body cries.

In the great wine-press of Springtime, where a purple flood is winking,
'Neath a sun that warms the vision in my wintry eye and brain,
Lie the dreams that hold my heart strings: at that fount the world is drinking,
And a thousand feet are stamping on familiar trails again!

We again turn to the poems of Percy Mackaye (The Macmillan Company), for the following lyric—a somewhat conventional poem, but beautiful nevertheless.

"She Was a Child of February"

BY PERCY MACKAYE

She was a child of February,
Of tree-top gray and smother'd stream,
Of cedar and the marsh rosemary,
Of snowbird and the sunset's dream.

A frozen brook that, April-eyed,
Sings soft beneath its silver fretting,
Her lyric spirit soon belied
The ice of her New England setting.

Till on a day when sudden thaw
Rent all her snowy charms asunder,
The impassioned sun beheld with awe
Her heart of deep Italian wonder.

Still Nature has described her best,
Veiled in those February skies.
With summer singing in her breast,
And April laughing in her eyes.

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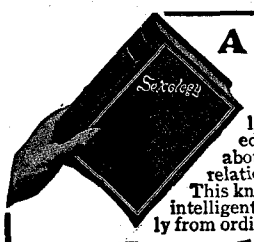

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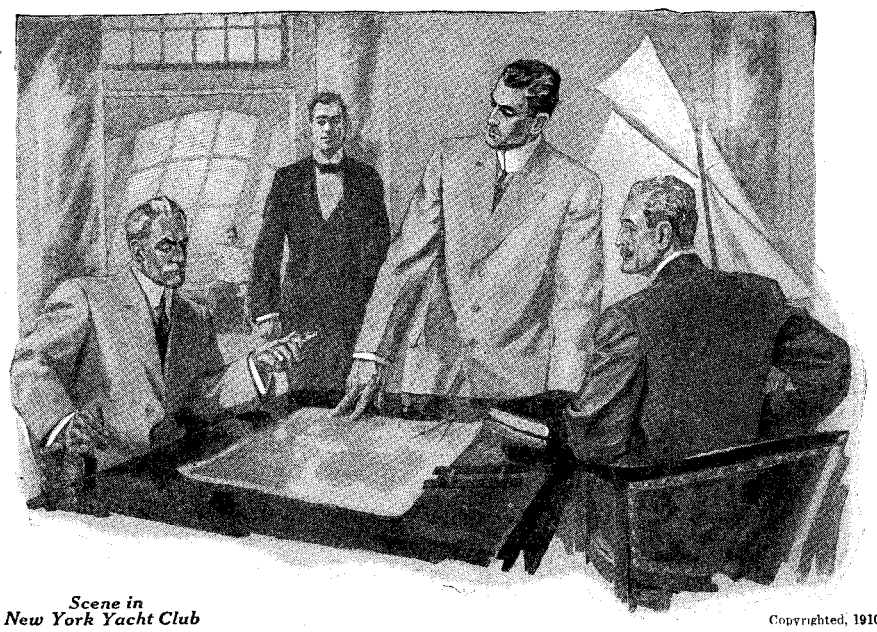
PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A SUCCESSOR TO HOYLE

A WRITER in *The American Magazine* (April) relates that he was once in a company of whist-players from the Middle West when he happened to mention his acquaintance with Mr. R. F. Foster, "whose name has so often been coupled with that of the arch-Titan, Hoyle, on the covers and title-pages of sibylline card-codices." The effect, we are told, was electrical. Everybody looked up. "What, do you know *Foster?*" was the simultaneous question from every side in tones of mingled admiration and incredulity. It was very much as if the writer, Mr. W. A. Bradley, had, in a room full of lawyers, referred to Coke and Blackstone as friends and familiars. Mr. Foster, as all bridge devotees know, is one of the greatest of whist experts. He edits the card-playing column of the New York *Sun*, is a memory expert, and has also that rare faculty of analysis and combination with which Sir A. Conan Doyle endowed *Sherlock Holmes*. In every feature of Mr. Foster's face the writer in *The American* sees indicated that "vigilant alertness" that affords a clue to his success as a bridge expert.

Such a man must miss nothing. What he can not see he must divine. Since the hands held by his opponents are concealed, he must be able to look into their minds. Meanwhile his own mind must be actively at work, deducing from each card played, the lay of the other cards in the pack, and constructing a scheme of strategy comprehensive enough to include every possible move in the brief campaign of mimic warfare. Mr. Foster has, in the highest degree, the composite analytical and synthetic faculty thus required, and the card-table is by no means the only field on which it is exercised. Anything that presents a puzzle to the intelligence is a problem that fascinates him, whether it occur in life or in the realm of abstract thought. The higher mathematics and the mysteries of police detection are alike included in his wide purview, and he has made a special study of the tricks and maneuvers of card-sharps and charlatans. His knowledge of these last has given him the hint for many of those ingenious short stories in which he completely mystifies the reader by the simplest means. For, like Poe, he is able not only to unravel the most tangled skeins, but, reversing the process, to construct mental puzzles and to conceal the key. A woman once boasted to Mr. Foster that she could tell how any mystery story was going to turn out after she had read the first few chapters. Promptly accepting the implied challenge, he wrote an entire novel as a test of this lady's powers. She was completely baffled, and, as she discovered the secret of the dénouement only when the author was ready to divulge it, she was forced to confess herself beaten.

The same faculty of analysis and combination reveals itself in Mr. Foster's talent for mechanical invention to which is due, among other things, the perfection of those typographical "pips," or figures on playing-cards, with which printers represent



Scene in New York Yacht Club

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By L. Adler, Bros. & Co.

Adler-Rochester Grays and Blues

Find the dealer in your town who sells Adler-Rochester clothes. It is sure to be one of the best clothing stores.

Go there and see the new spring fabrics shown in these famous clothes.

Our beautiful patterns in gray, blue and brown will appeal to all men of good taste.

We have spent forty years in making clothes for men who demand the best. Now we spend on the making four times what some makers spend.

The work is all done by masters of this craft. It is done in a model shop—all cement and glass; a shop where the air is changed every eight minutes.

It is done slowly and carefully, without stinting on time or cost.

As a result, we are selling Adler-Rochester Clothes to the well-dressed men of six nations.

Yet the price is the same as for other good clothes—$18 and up—for we add only six per cent profit.

ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

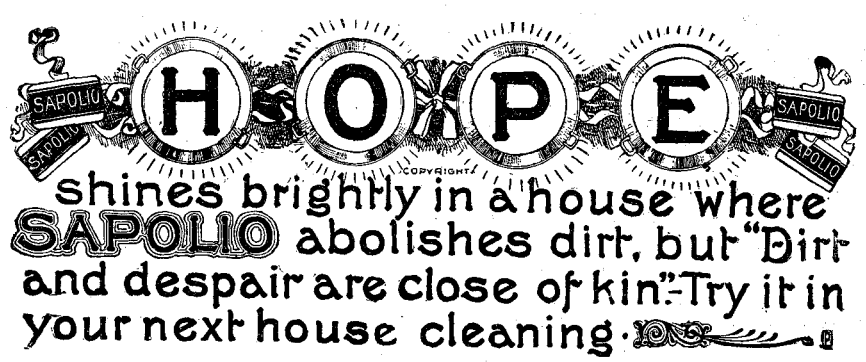
24 Styles in Colors

We have had 24 of our spring designs painted by a famous artist. And we have reproduced the paintings in actual colors, showing the patterns and shades. You will find them all in our Spring Style Book "L"—sent free for the asking to men who care.

Write us today for it.

Take a note so you don't forget.

L. Adler, Bros. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.



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Tea Time Talks

It's always tea time when you are tired or thirsty.

Hill-Grown Tea

Tea-growing is a fine art. The quality of tea depends on the elevation of the land and the nature of the soil. In Ceylon, where "Salada" Tea is grown, great care is given to the cultivation of the tea plant as an industry, just as we cultivate apples in Oregon. That is why Ceylon Tea is the finest in the world.

"Salada" Tea is grown at an altitude of over 5000 feet.

After the leaves are once picked they never touch human hands, but are packed by machinery in hermetically sealed lead packages which retain the fragrance and flavor.

Bulk tea being open to the air, invariably loses its flavor.

Ask your grocer for **"Salada"** Tea or send 10 cents for a trial package which makes 40 cups of delicious tea.

Our pamphlet, "The Healthfulness of Tea," sent free.

"SALADA" TEA CO.

Dept. "A"—198 West Broadway, New York
Dept. "B"—32 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Yearly sale over 20,000,000 packages

hands, so as to permit of their universal use in place of drawn diagrams. At the same time he possesses an extraordinary power of coordination. His habits of mind are systematic and methodical. Were they not so, he could scarcely perform the vast amount of work which he turns out. Not only has he written numberless books, stories, and articles, but for thirty years he has contributed a weekly column to the New York *Sun* on every conceivable question connected with games. To assist him in this encyclopedic labor, Mr. Foster has compiled exhaustive card-indices, covering all the varied fields of knowledge in which he takes an active interest, so that he is able to place his hand at once upon any fact which he has thus stored away for future reference.

Mr. Foster allows small margin for lapses of memory, yet such precautions are less necessary in his case than in that of most men, for with him that organ, no less than his judgment and his observation, is carefully cultivated. He has devised systems of mnemonics, which he has taught and of which he himself makes constant practical employment. In this, as in every other way, he is a striking example of the immense advantages to be derived, not by the card-player alone, but by all who use their minds, from thorough and systematic mental self-discipline. In conclusion it may be noted that Mr. Foster is not only an authority on games and a card expert, but has taught whist successfully; and that to him, more than to any one else, is due the general introduction into this country of the popular German game "Skat."

A POWERFUL FETISH

NGALYEMA was an African chief and slave-trader who had granted to the explorer Henry M. Stanley the privilege of establishing a station where up-river navigation begins in the Stanley Pool district. Tho he had received a large sum in payment for this, he chose to forget the whole transaction and to make a demand for more money. But Stanley was warned, and as he tells us in his recently published "Autobiography" he had a surprize prepared for Ngalyema.

I had hung a great Chinese gong conspicuously near the principal tent. All my men were hidden, some in the steamboat on top of the wagon; and in its shadow was a cool place, where the warriors would gladly rest after a ten-mile march. Others of my men lay still as death under tarpaulins, under bundles of grass, and in the bush round the camp. By the time the drum-taps and horns announced Ngalyema's arrival, the camp seemed practically abandoned.

Ngalyema was strangely cold at my hearty greeting, and said, "Has not my brother forgotten his road? What does he mean by coming to this country?"

"Nay, it is Ngalyema who has forgotten the blood-bond that exists between us. It is Ngalyema who has forgotten the mountains of goods which I paid him. What words are these of my brother?"

Speech and counter-speech followed. Ngalyema had exhausted his arguments; but it was not easy to break faith and be uncivil without plausible excuse. His eyes

The Practical Painter Knows Good Paint

It is his business to know. He can ill afford to use imitation paints which contain substitutes for pure white lead, and assume the responsibility for cracking and peeling that is sure to result.

That is why ***good*** painters—the men who do the best work—use and recommend

CARTER
Strictly Pure
White Lead
"The Lead With the Spread"

Painters know that for durability and long continued protection, for beauty of finish, Carter White Lead has no equal.

Carter Lead mixed and applied by a good painter, to exactly suit the particular needs of your buildings, will assure perfect results—without cracking or scaling. The extreme ***whiteness*** of Carter produces ***brighter,*** more lasting colors, than other leads—remember this in particular.

By the pound, Carter costs a trifle more than other white leads. Figured by yards of surface covered and years of wear, however, it is the most economical paint you can buy. All reliable dealers sell Carter—first-class painters use it.

Send today for our valuable free book, "Pure Paint," which gives all the tests by which you can know good paint—tells how to choose a harmonious color scheme. With the book comes a set of color plates showing how real houses look when properly painted—ideas for painting ***your*** home.

Carter White Lead Co.
12067 So. Peoria St., Chicago, Ill.
Factories: Chicago—Omaha (21)

"To Be Sure It's Pure, Look for CARTER on the Keg"

"SOME RECENT RESULTS"

An interesting circular for PRIVATE SCHOOL PRINCIPALS telling HOW PUPILS ARE NOW BEING ENROLLED through our school service. Mailed to School Principals on request.

Address The School Department, Literary Digest

Pure Olive Oil
Is a Health-Building Food

It builds firm, solid flesh, aids digestion and clears the complexion.

Dress your food with

CHIRIS
(pronounced SHERIS)
Olive Oil

or take a tablespoonful three times a day before meals, and you will soon notice a vast improvement in your health.

Chiris is the pure, virgin oil pressed from selected French olives and imported in original bottles.

Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and our Salad Book, containing 75 of the latest salad recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

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were reaching round to discover an excuse to fight, when they rested on the round, burnished face of the Chinese gong.

"What is that?" he said.

"Ah, that—that is a fetish."

"A fetish! A fetish for what?"

"It is a war fetish, Ngalyema. The slightest sound of that would fill this empty camp with hundreds of angry warriors; they would drop from above, they would spring up from the ground, from the forest about, from everywhere."

"Sho! Tell that story to the old women and not to a chief like Ngalyema. My boy tells me it is a kind of bell. Strike it and let me hear it."

"O Ngalyema, my brother, the consequences would be too dreadful! Do not think of such a thing!"

"Strike it, I say."

I struck it hard and fast, and the clangorous roll rang out like thunder in the stillness.

Only for a few seconds, however, for a tempest of human voices was heard bursting into frightful discords, and from above, right upon the heads of the astonished warriors, leaped yelling men; and from tents, the huts, the forest round about, they came by sixes, dozens, and scores, yelling like madmen, and seemingly animated with uncontrollable rage.

The painted warriors became panic-stricken; they forgot their chief and all thoughts of loyalty, and fled on the instant, fear lifting their heels high in the air.

But Ngalyema and his son did not fly. They caught the tails of my coat and we began to dance from side to side, a loving triplet, myself being foremost, to ward off the blows savagely aimed at my "brothers," and cheerfully crying out:

"Hold fast to me, my brothers! I will defend you to the last drop of my blood. Come one, come all!"

Presently the order was given, "Fall in!" and quickly the men stood in two long lines in beautiful order. Ngalyema relaxed his hold of my coat-tails, and crept from behind, breathing more freely.

"Eh, Mama!" he exclaimed. "Where did all these people come from?"

"Ah, Ngalyema," I said, "did I not tell you it was a powerful fetish? Let me strike it again, and show you what else it can do."

"No, no!" he shrieked. "I have seen enough."

SELLING BEST SELLERS

"LITERATURE don't make a hit nowadays," and "best sellers are made to sell." This is the lesson which a "literary drummer," who sells books to the trade, learned by sad experience. When this man first went on the road for a publishing-house, he thought his job was to be "selling literature," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, quoting from the salesman's story in a trade magazine. With this belief in mind he read his books carefully and posted himself thoroughly on their excellences of style, construction, and craftsmanship, noting especially their value from a literary standpoint. We are told of his speedy disillusionment:

His first customer was a spinster of uncertain age, who had inherited the only bookstore in a small town from her father.

Why—

Some few people still buy soda crackers in a bag is hard to say.

But it is easy to understand why increasing millions of a Nation's people keep on getting and eating more and more

Uneeda Biscuit

5¢ (Never Sold in Bulk)

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

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DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RINGS—8 MONTHS TO PAY

Write for Catalog containing over 1500 illustrations of Diamonds, Watches and Artistic Jewelry. Select any article you would like to own or present as a gift to a loved one. It will be sent on approval—all charges prepaid. If satisfactory in every way, pay one-fifth down and keep it, balance in eight equal monthly amounts. Any person of honest intentions may open a charge account with us. Write for free copy of the LOFTIS MAGAZINE

LOFTIS BROS. & CO. THE OLD RELIABLE ORIGINAL DIAMOND AND WATCH CREDIT HOUSE Dept. D 41 92 to 98 State St., Chicago, Ill.—Branches: Pittsburg, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo. | Write today

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Messrs. I. P. Frink Co. of New York have done this with the aid of THE HOMILETIC REVIEW. They say (March 24, 1910): ***"We consider The Homiletic Review one of the best mediums we use. We will continue to use it for years to come."***

Write for information. Our experts are always at your service to answer questions and to help you in preparing copy, etc. Advertising rate $50. per page.

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Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

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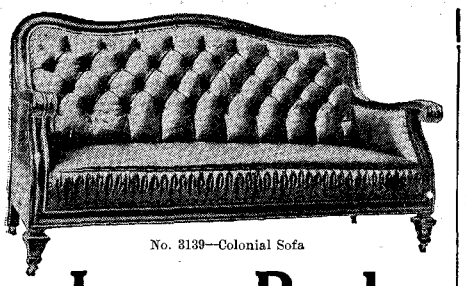


No. 8139—Colonial Sofa

Learn Real Furniture Value

We have issued a Furniture Style Book which offers you over 500 pieces of Karpen Upholstered Furniture, illustrated in fullest detail, for inspection in your own home. Such a collection is rarely equalled even in the largest cities. No matter where you live, this Style Book affords you a range of selection only to be equalled by a personal visit to our show rooms.

No. 2511 Virginia Colonial Arm Chair

And this book also explains to you the secret of true furniture value—tells you facts that many dealers do not know. From it you learn what Karpen construction means—about Karpen Genuine Leather—Karpen Steel Springs—all Karpen methods.

Views of artistic interiors drawn for us by leading decorative designers—give you valuable ideas as to the arrangement of your own home. And no matter what your requirements—whether you are buying one piece or many—you can satisfy them in this practically unlimited collection.

And the Karpen Trade-mark and Guaranty is your protection. You will find the Trade-mark shown in this advertisement on every piece!

Karpen Upholstered Furniture is the only Upholstered Furniture in the world made and sold under the maker's name. This trade-mark insures you the finest materials and trustworthy construction. Nothing but the best is permitted in Karpen construction. Should any defects ever develop, your dealer will replace the piece free.

No 4331 Colonial Rocker

Just Ask for Karpen Style Book A. V.

and we will authorize our dealer to make you a special price. The best dealer in your town sells Karpen Furniture. If he hasn't the piece you select in stock he will get it for you. Write for the style book today.

S. Karpen & Bros.
Karpen Building, CHICAGO
Karpen Building, NEW YORK

Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture CHICAGO-NEW YORK TRADE-MARK

1,829 Karpen pieces have been used in furnishing the new United States Senate office building throughout. Karpen furniture was specified in competition with the manufacturers everywhere. (44)

"She has been in a book-store so long," he said to himself, "that she must know books; she appreciates good books; she loves them."

The recital of the literary excellences of several books was, it is true, greatly retarded by a phonograph, which was playing "Waltz Me Around Again Willie," on the counter, and by the interruptions of customers bent on small purchases. But the extent of his failure to make an impression was only revealed when she said in a disparaging tone:

"No. Your books don't look pretty. I don't believe I feel like placing an order this year."

With madness in his heart he packed up his wares and went on to the next town to meet an even worse fate at the hands of the proprietor of a department store who spoke with a strong German accent. At last in a dingy little town, after still another failure to succeed by emphasizing the points that would have struck Howells or Walter Pater, he saw a light.

It would, perhaps, be about as accurate to say he heard it. Sitting disconsolately in his room he heard a brother professional in the sample-room across the hall haranguing the local purchaser of literature somewhat after this fashion:

"Now, Joe, I'll give you the straight dope. This novel here is merchandise and you want a hundred copies; this other novel is literature and one will about do you!"

Drawing near, with astonishment and dismay, he saw the local bookseller nod assent to this apportionment of merchandise and literature. And after the satisfied customer had gone he voiced his astonishment to the successful salesman.

"Is it true," he asked, "that books of genuine literary merit make no appeal to the trade?"

"It's the straight goods," he replied, talking round a toothpick. "Literature don't make a hit nowadays."

"But can't we educate the public through the bookseller? Can't we elevate the taste of the trade? Can't we appeal by showing the artistic merit of a book, the style, the story-telling, the subtle humor, the irony, the artistry, and all that?"

"You bet we can't," he replied tersely, "unless we're millionaires traveling for pleasure. Don't try to shoot any hot air like you mentioned into the booksellers in the small towns; but play the old, sure, reliable favorites. If you've got a new book by a popular author, tell 'em it's absolutely the best he's ever done. If the author's new, tell 'em it's a crackerjack good story—the heroine a peach, something doing all the time, and a happy ending. That's the dope."

There were other experiences which fully established the authentic character of this advice. Whereupon the new salesman forsook the Howells and Walter Pater point of view and decided to come down to the realities of literary drumming.

The result was that he lived, if not happily ever after, at least without the haunting fear of being recalled at any moment on account of his failure to make the proper showing in the sales-books.

Thus are best sellers made to sell!

Where it Won't Work.—No, Agnes, the gyroscope will not enable you to keep your balance at the bank.—*Puck.*

Just the Light You Want When You Want It

Sometimes you want a powerful searchlight beam, as when speeding along a country road at night. On the other hand, where traffic is congested you want to illuminate the road in front and on either side of your car. These two distinct and different fields of light—a long-distance beam and a widely diffused area of illumination close to the car—are to be found together in but one motor lamp—

Solarclipse

The Two-Ray Light Projector

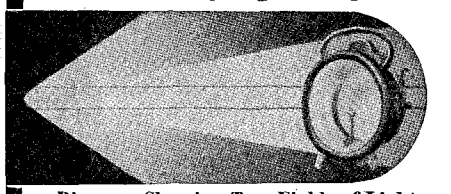


Diagram Showing Two Fields of Light

A patented optical combination gives you both. More than that—where the searchlight beam is forbidden, or discourteous to others, you can shut it off in an instant from the driver's seat, and restore it as quickly. Neither operation affects at all the brilliancy of the wide rays.

Our complete catalog will be mailed on request. (65)

BADGER BRASS MFG. CO.
Kenosha, Wis. **New York City**

"SAVE-THE-HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.
REG. TRADE MARK

The most perfect and superior remedy or method known, with greater power to penetrate, absorb, heal and cure than anything ever discovered in veterinary medical science or practice. Besides being the most humane, "Save-The-Horse" is the most unfailing of all known methods. It is effective without fevering up the leg, making a blister, or leaving a particle of after effect. We give a signed guarantee, which is a contract to protect purchaser.

Portersville, Cal., Feb. 15, 1910.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

From the number of testimonials I have read of your great medicine "Save-The-Horse" I didn't think it worth while for me to give you one, but I have been using it, and am so well pleased with the results that I couldn't help from writing one myself. I have cured one bone spavin, one fistula, blind splints, one bunch on cow's udder, and I think I have cured the sweeney on a young draught horse, but have got another bottle to make sure. Now this is four different animals. I have had twenty years' experience with stock in various ways, but have never found the equal of "Save-The-Horse" liniment.

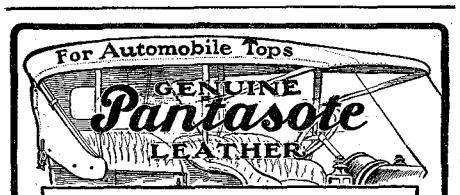
I can recommend it with great pleasure—FRANK HAYES.

$5.00 a bottle with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. **Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ringbone** (except low), **Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Boil, Injured Tendons and all Lameness.** No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. *Dealers or Exp. paid.*

TROY CHEMICAL CO., 30 Commercial Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.

Corns cured by **A-corn Salve** are gone forever—roots and all. No knife, no pain, no danger. **15 cents** at druggists' or by mail.

Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia



CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF TOPS

A NUMBER of cases of substitution have come to our notice of late. This substitution is not entirely confined to unscrupulous top makers and over-zealous automobile salesmen. Surprising as it may seem the manufacturers of a certain high-priced car, through their agents, are offering tops represented as covered with

Pantasote

which are not. Pantasote is a product made only by us. Its surface coating will not burn, is odorless, and contains no rubber. To be on the safe side send postal for booklet on top materials and samples with which to compare the material offered.

Consider the impossibility of cleaning "mohairs," the rumination of their interlining gum of very impure rubber, just as are tires by exposure to grease or sunlight, and disregard arguments in favor of this cheaper style of material which increases the profits on a top.

THE PANTASOTE CO.
60 BOWLING GREEN BLDG. NEW YORK.

THE WALKING OF WESTON Always Stimulates INTEREST IN WALKING

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

It Cures while You Walk.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, **the antiseptic powder for the feet.** It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and takes the sting out of corns and bunions. **It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age.** Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails and hot, tired, aching feet. **TRY IT TO-DAY.** Sold everywhere. 25 cts. **Do not accept any substitute.** Sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail. Address,

ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Only a Hope.—HE—"Farewell, my darling, I hope you will remain true to me."

SHE (through her tears)—"I hope so too."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Counting the Cost.—"So you want to marry my daughter, do you, young man?" "Y-e-s, s-s-i-r." "Well, can you support a family?" "H-how many are there of you, s-sir?"—*St. Louis Star.*

Safe.—"Hullo, Billie," said the freshman to a classmate, who was whistling blithely as he walked along. "Whither away?"

"I'm goin' up to Dr. Cuttem's to be examined for appendicitis," said the other.

"Geerusalem! You don't seem to be very much worried about it," said the first.

"Oh, no," smiled Billie. "There won't be anything doing. I've never been able to pass an examination the first time in all my fair young life."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Reassuring.—Robbie ran into the sewing-room and cried: "Oh, mama! There's a man in the nursery kissing Fräulein."

Mama dropt her sewing and rushed for the stairway.

"April fool!" said Robbie, gleefully. "It's only papa."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Suited Norah.—Norah had been guilty of what was considered an indiscretion, so the mistress of the house called her to "step the carpet." "If such a thing occurs again, Norah," said the mistress, "I shall have to get another servant!" And Norah said: "I wish yer would—there's easily enough work for two of us!"—*New Zealand Fre Lance.*

The Retort Courteous.—THE LADY OF THE HOUSE—"I hope you are habitually truthful, Bridget?"

THE NEW MAID—"Yis, mum, I am on me own account. I only tells lies to th' callers, f'r th' missus."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Measure of Art.—DE FRIEND—"What is that picture intended to represent?"

DE ARTIST—"Board and lodging for six weeks."—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

A Rising Profession.—"What's your friend's business?" "Oh, he's a discoverer of new Rembrandts."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Changing His Stunt.—LITTLE GIRL (to father who has done his one performance, that of saying the alphabet backward)—"Now say it sideways."—*Punch.*

Columbia
Columbia Cars are wholly made within our own great works and in no way are they comparable with so-called assembled cars possessing a divided responsibility of design and build.

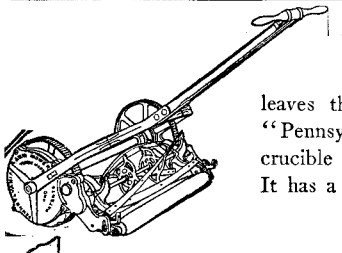
Painting by George Gibbs

THE COLUMBIA MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Station 105-A, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Licensed Under Selden Patent

"Pennsylvania" Quality Lawn Mowers stay sharp because they have crucible tool steel blades



THESE blades are hardened and tempered **in oil.** They are self-sharpening—always in the best cutting condition from the time the mower leaves the factory till the lower blade is ground flat. The "Pennsylvania" is the only mower in which all blades are of crucible tool steel.

It has a train of gears giving a wide wheel base which means increased power and speed. Highest grade material and workmanship throughout.

With a "Pennsylvania" the first cost is the only cost. Thousands of Pennsylvania Lawn Mowers in use a quarter of a century and more without repairs, prove their working and lasting qualities. Our book:—"The Lawn—Its Making and Care," was written by a well-known authority. **Sent free** upon request.

PENNSYLVANIA Quality LAWN MOWERS

SUPPLEE HARDWARE COMPANY, *Box 1579,* Philadelphia

Pears'

The goodness in Pears' Soap is an antidote for all bad complexions.

For goodness sake use Pears.'

Sold in America and elsewhere.

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50c Per Pair *for* Pure Silk Hose

WHY WEAR hose made of cotton lisle or coarse yarns when you can buy genuine silk half-hose at 50c.

Phoenix Pure Silk Hose

are genuine silk—every thread is guaranteed to be the purest cocoon silk—heel, toe, top and body. The heels and toes are reinforced by our exclusive Duo-Weve process imparting remarkable wearing qualities.

Phoenix Silk Half-Hose are seamless. They are the first genuine cocoon silk half-hose to sell at 50c. The purchase of the silk output of several mills enables us to reduce manufacturing cost.

The exquisite, light, soft, lustrous texture of Phoenix Silk Hose is a decided contrast with the hard, coarse, common hose of mixed yarns that sell at the same price.

Phoenix Silk Hose are not mercerized cotton, or silk and cotton mixed, but every pair is guaranteed pure silk throughout.

Ask your dealer first for Phoenix Hose, but, if not easily obtainable, we will fill your order direct and give you an absolute guarantee that every thread of these socks is pure silk, or money refunded.

A trial will convince you of the excellent wearing qualities of Phoenix Silk Hose. You will never go back to common hose when you can get pure silk ones like the Phoenix for 50c a pair.

Can be had in the following colors: black, tan, maroon, green, grey, taupe, burgundy, navy and helio. Six pairs, plain or assorted colors, in handsome box, prepaid $3.00, or 50c per pair—sold with a positive guarantee for wear. If not as represented money will be refunded. State size and color wanted.

Phoenix Pure Silk Knitted Neckties to match hose, 50c each.

All Silk, Pure Silk and Nothing But Silk

Phoenix Knitting Works
247 Broadway Milwaukee, Wis.

You'll want Phoenix Mufflers next Fall

W. L. DOUGLAS

$5, $4, $3.50, $3 & $2.50

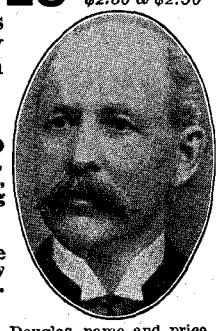
Boys' Shoes $3.00 **SHOES** *Boys' Shoes $2.50 & $2.00*

W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more men than any other make,

BECAUSE:

W. L. Douglas $5.00 and $4.00 shoes equal, in style, fit and wear, other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 $3.00 and $2.50 shoes are the lowest price, quality considered, in the world.



Fast Color Eyelets.

The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on the bottom. **Take No Substitute.**

Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If they are not for sale in your town write for Mail Order Catalog, giving full directions how to order by mail. Shoes ordered direct from factory delivered to the wearer all charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

He Got His.—"A wise lawyer is a silent man; the fewer unnecessary questions he asks the better for him," says Secretary Root. "A little girl taught me this early in my practise. Her widowed mother came often to my office about the settlement of her estate. Sometimes she brought her daughter, a beautiful girl of ten with red curls. One morning, after a long conference with the mother, I noticed that the child seemed uncomfortable; she evidently thought I was paying too much attention to her mother. I patted her on the head and said:

"'You are a beautiful girl. Don't you want to come to my house and be my little girl?'

"She answered very decidedly: 'No, I don't. And I don't want mother to either.'" —*The Housekeeper.*

Wouldn't Stand for It.—A boy who had been going to one of the public schools in Buffalo left school to go to work for a small manufacturer.

The boy was dull and his stupidity annoyed the manufacturer greatly. After two weeks of trial the manufacturer discharged the boy at the end of the week on Saturday night.

"You're discharged," the manufacturer said. "Go and get your pay, and let that be the last of you. You're discharged."

On Monday morning the manufacturer was much surprised to see the boy in his former place at work.

"Here!" he shouted. "What are you doing in this shop? I discharged you Saturday night."

"Yes," said the boy, "and don't you do it again. When I told my mother she licked me."—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Taking Care of the Neighbors.—The new clerk at the drug-store returned the prescription to the old customer with a request that he wait till the boss returned.

"But why can't you fill it out?"

"I could if you was a stranger, but I ain't to fill 'em for folks that lives about here."—*Success.*

Hitting it Up.—A guest in a Cincinnati hotel was shot and killed. The negro porter who heard the shooting was a witness at the trial.

"How many shots did you hear?" asked the lawyer.

"Two shots, sah," he replied.

"How far apart were they?"

"'Bout like dis way," explained the negro, clapping his hands with an interval of about a second between them.

"Where were you when the first shot was fired?"

"Shinin' a gemman's shoe in de basement of de hotel."

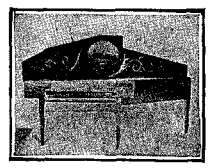
"Where were you when the second shot was fired?"

"Ah was a passin' de Big Fo' depot."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

Arranging It.—IRATE TAILOR (who has called frequently to collect, without success)—"My dear sir, I wish you'd make some definite arrangement with me."

THE MAN—"Why, surely—let's see—well, suppose you call every Monday."—*Judge.*

Archaic Musical Instruments to be Sold



The collection of keyed and bowed instruments of Mr. Morris Steinert, the great authority on the history and evolution of modern musical instruments, is to be sold privately, as a whole, or as single specimens.

It has been used to illustrate his lectures before musical congresses and at many of our great universities, including Yale, Columbia, Harvard, Vassar.

They cover a period of almost four centuries and include clavichords, harpsichords, clavicytheriums, spinets, etc., all in playable condition, rendering music as the masters heard it. Many of them were once in the possession of church dignitaries and renowned musicians.

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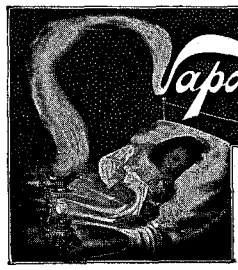

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Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

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Seeing Her Home.—HEGAN—"I think Miss de Blank is very rude."

JONES—"What causes you to think that? I never thought her so."

HEGAN—"I met her out for a walk this afternoon, and asked if I might see her home. She said yes, I could see it from the top of the high school building, and that it wasn't necessary to go any farther."—*United Presbyterian.*

Those Little Angels.—NEIGHBOR—"How did that naughty little boy of yours get hurt?"

DITTO—"That good little boy of yours hit him in the head with a brick."—*Jewish Ledger.*

On the Trail.—"Do you see that man going along with his head in the air, sniffing with his nose?"

"Yes; I know him."

"I suppose he believes in taking in the good, pure ozone."

"No; he's hunting for a motor garage, I believe."—*London Sketch.*

A Bargain.—A well-drest man was standing outside a bookseller's shop in Charing Cross road, closely examining one of Balzac's works, illustrated by Gustave Doré. "How much is this Balzac?" he asked an assistant outside.

"Twenty-five shillings," was the reply.

"Oh, that's far too much. I must see the manager about a reduction," continued the prospective customer, and, suiting the action to the word, he took up the book and went into the shop.

Approaching the bookseller, he took the book from under his arm and asked what he would give for it. "Seven shillings, highest offer," he was told.

The offer was accepted—the man took his money, and left.

"Well," queried the assistant later, after the man had gone, "were you able to hit off with the gentleman, sir?"

"Oh, yes. I managed to get another copy of that edition of Balzac for seven shillings."

Then the bookseller went out to lodge a complaint with the police.—*London Weekly Telegraph.*

A Luxury.—JUDGE—"Why did you burn your barn down, just after getting it insured?"

FARMER—"Your honor, a poor man like me can't afford to have a barn and insurance too."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Straws That Showed.—MOTHER—"Do you think that young man has matrimonial intentions, my dear?"

DAUGHTER—"I certainly do, mama. He tried to convince me last night that I looked prettier in that two-guinea hat than in the three-guinea one."—*Scraps.*

Mates.—BOBBY—"Honest, is there twins at your house?"

TOMMY—"Honest! An' they're just alike."

BOBBY—"Built jest the same way, or are they rights and lefts?"—*Toledo Blade.*

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This business man, so spick and span,
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No barbers bother him.
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The surest, safest, keenest blade.

KEEN business men are sharp after time and labor saving devices, hence the popularity of the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR among the monarchs of Commerce and their hustling aides. Quickness combined with comfort, ease with safety, satisfaction with the economy of time and money—these peculiar attributes of the GEM JUNIOR naturally appeal to the busy business man in all walks of life.

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GEM JUNIOR SET Includes nickel-silver-plated frame with Bar, combination stropping and shaving handles and seven selected blades in handsome case. **$1.00**

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE BOND MARKET

FINANCIAL writers continue to note as a distinctive feature of the bond market what *Moody's Magazine* describes as the "tendency of many of the older and higher-grade issues to sag off in price to new low levels." There are three-and-one-half per cent. bonds of the best class now quoted "at the lowest prices they have reached since the panic of 1907." While this would seem to be a strong argument for investing in such issues, the writer adds that, "as a matter of fact, it is not," because of the "general trend in this world-wide demand for a higher return on capital." The writer believes that we may reasonably expect many high-class issues to sell "even lower before they turn definitely upward or permanently reach a stable level." It is now comparatively easy to select well-secured bonds yielding from four and a half to five per cent. In such circumstances neither institutions nor individuals will look with much favor on bonds that yield less.

Another factor which has diverted the demand from old bonds of the best class "is the increasing issue of convertible securities." During recent years, this class of bonds has become a notable feature of corporation finance. Many such issues are to be had on a basis that yields from three and three-quarters to five per cent.; the conversion clauses of such bonds possess great importance from "the possible growing value of the properties," a fact which "makes them exceptionally attractive from the investment point of view."

In spite of these conditions, a writer in *The Financial World* declares that, a little later (in the second week of April), there was some betterment in prices for bonds, a condition "to which brokers had been strangers for weeks." Certain well-known issues "stiffened perceptibly," altho the demand was not heavy. The fact remained that there had been no diminution thus far in the demand on capital, while the supply seemed to be of lesser volume. So long as this condition remains the bond market will scarcely change. Of the few new issues the writer says:

"Our bankers put out no new issues of moment during the week, altho the New York Central is understood to have made arrangements for the sale of about $17,000,000 equipment trust bonds and the St. Louis & San Francisco road has sold to a New York and St. Louis syndicate $6,000,000 first mortgage 5-per-cent. divisional bonds to net about 5½-per-cent. Otherwise, save for the sale of some short-term railroad notes abroad by the Lake Shore, there has been an abatement in the bond-issue plans of large corporations. The Baldwin Locomotive Works is understood to be in the market for $10,000,000 on an issue of long-term bonds which have been practically underwritten. Investors are not indifferent to the attractive yields which some of the new municipal issues give. Municipals have been in free supply of late, the March output, according to one authority, having been $68,000,000,—a new record,—the largest previous record, three years ago, in any one month having been $64,000,000."

Some days earlier a writer in the New York *Evening Post* noted that two railroads in one week had borrowed money on short-term notes, which made fourteen companies that had borrowed in this way since January 1, the total amount aggregating $95,000,000, details being as follows:

Wabash	$5,000,000
Baltimore & Ohio	10,000,000
'Frisco	8,000,000
Hudson Company	16,500,000
Western Electric	5,000,000
Massachusetts Electric	3,700,000
Pacific Telegraph	7,000,000
Boston & Maine	5,000,000
Alton	2,500,000
Southern	10,000,000
Lackawanna Steel	10,000,000
Western Telephone	10,000,000
Ayer Mills	2,000,000
Union Oil	1,000,000

The writer says it may be taken for granted that these companies would have much preferred to sell long-term bonds instead of short-term notes. The bonds could easily have been sold, but the question was what would the price be? During the year 1909 at least $700,000,000 in new corporation bonds, the largest of any year on record, had been sold. Conditions in 1910, however, are different; the prices of last year could not now be obtained. Rather than sell long-term bonds at a heavy discount, corporations therefore decided to offer a relatively high interest-rate for notes running one or two years, hoping they would be able to take advantage of a favorable bond market later. Some remarks on this subject by a writer in *The Financial World* for April 9 are to the point:

"Since the first of the year the demands for capital on bankers have been $644,733,765, with the offerings in March alone totaling $380,000,000. The increase over the same period last year, for the three months, was $282,068,765, due largely to the enormous offerings of railroad bonds in March. Here, seemingly, is a case of congestion, if not indigestion.

"This table of prices of several well-known issues of 4-per-cent. railroad bonds shows the fall these bonds have suffered between Saturday, March 5, and Saturday, April 2, a period of four weeks:

	Closing April 2	Closing March 5
Atchison General 4's	98½	100½
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4's	98½	100⅝
St. Paul 4's, Series A	99	100⅝
Burlington Joint 4's	95⅜	96¾
Del. & Hud. ref. 4's	100	98⅜
Reading General 4's	99⅝	98½
Union Pacific	100⅛	101¼

"The list could be made quite twice the length of the above, but it is needless to go farther to clinch the argument. The evidence is too plain to be ignored. Investors want, and are obtaining, more for their money now than a short time ago.

"The signs have not been wanting of late to prove that large syndicates having for sale first mortgage 4-per-cent. railroad bonds and also even many issues of 4½ per cents. have come to the conclusion that the public will not absorb these bonds at prices that have prevailed of late in sufficient quantities to take up all the borrowing by the roads which is being pressed by our bankers."

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DEMANDS ON CAPITAL

There has been compiled for *The Journal of Commerce* statistics of railway securities already put out this year, which show that such issues of all classes exceed the issues of 1909 for the same period by $239,000,000. Simultaneously there was an increase of $65,000,000 in new industrial issues, chiefly of stocks. It is inferred that, while 1909 broke all previous records for new security issues, 1910 has started out at a pace which promises another high precedent.

From London come reports of equally excessive demands on capital. During the same quarter there was a total issue of £99,355,000, an increase of about 20 per cent. over the highest previous record for a quarter. This remarkable showing invited a writer in the New York *Evening Post* to make an examination and comparison of figures. He placed the past quarter's total alongside the largest quarterly totals for each of the several years past as follows:

1910	£99,355,000	1904	£50,654,000
1909	64,238,000	1903	55,188,000
1908	64,385,000	1902	58,397,000
1907	49,428,000	1901	83,015,000
1906	55,059,000	1900	51,587,000
1905	67,301,000	1899	48,697,000

On these figures the writer comments:

"The first fact to notice is that in four of the other years named above—in 1909, 1907, 1905, and 1900—the first quarter of the year had the year's high record in security issues. In all the others, the year's maximum was reached in the second quarter, ending with June 30. Next, it will be interesting to see what inflated the quarterly figures on the two occasions which held the three-months' record prior to 1910. In 1901, the Boer War was at its height, and the £83,915,000 capital issues of the second quarter included £56,700,000 in British Government loans, issued to meet the expenses of the war; in other words, issues for ordinary company purposes were even smaller than usual. In 1888, London was beginning to grow wild over Argentina, and in the whole year, £29,000,000 out of £160,000,000 total issues were of new Argentine securities. One result of this was a heavy outflow of gold from England, and the fall of the Bank of England's gold reserve to the lowest level since 1866.

"What, then, made the issues of the first quarter of 1910 so large? Foreign loans for Government and company purposes were notably heavy, but the final touch was added by the issue of £8,258,000 in new rubber-company shares and of £3,261,000 in stock of new oil ventures."

STILL HIGHER PRICES—SOME LOWER

Figures for the month of March indicate that commodity prices, in so far as they concern articles of food, have made a further advance. *Bradstreet's* reports that beef, mutton, pork, bacon, ham, and lard had "all advanced in a remarkable way by April." At the same time, commodities of the class described as "textiles and metals" had "receded in rather striking degree." The inference is that essentials in food were being purchased while the demand for other things "waited on price concessions, or absolute necessity for their use." With articles of food, prices had "actually advanced to the highest quotation ever recorded within the life of our data." The continued upward trend for live stock and provisions "seems indubitably to point to actual shortages in the supply of those commodities." On no other ground could

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We are the largest purchasers of Reclamation bonds, and thousands of bond buyers place confidence in our selections. As a result we are constantly offered the pick of many projects. Thus we are able to select for our customers the cream of these securities.

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We employ in our investigations engineers and attorneys of national repute, and of wide experience in reclamation projects. Certified copies of their reports and opinions are supplied to our customers.

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The Exact Data

In irrigation projects water supply is now determined by Government records covering a number of years. Government surveys show the area drained by the streams in question. Government records tell the minimum rainfall.

When fertility is in question, soils are easily analyzed. We may know their constituents, and the size and kind of crops they will raise.

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Reclamation bonds are secured by first liens on good farm land. In irrigation projects the liens are given by land owners in payment for water rights. The bonded indebtedness rarely exceeds one-fourth the land's value. As the liens are paid off in annual installments the security increases each year.

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the dearness of such articles be entirely explained.

On April 1, *Bradstreet's* index number "covering the trend of all commodities" stood at 9.1924. This showed an increase of .8 of 1 per cent. over the figures for March 1, 1910, and an increase of 1.3 per cent. over those for February 1, 1910. Comparing these figures with those which prevailed on April 1, 1909, an increase of 10.5 per cent. was found, while in comparison with April 1, 1908, the increase had been 13.9 per cent. Further comparisons are made:

Comparison with figures prevailing on April 1, 1909, reveals an increase of 10.5 per cent., while contrast with the like date in 1908 shows a gain of 13.9 per cent., and the advance over April 1, 1907, a time of high prices, is 2.5 per cent. Briefly, the index number noted for April 1 this year is the highest ever registered at this season. It eclipses that set up on April 1, 1906, by 10.7 per cent., and it overtops that of the same date in 1905 by 14.9 per cent. On April 1, 1900, the index number stood at 8.1275, the gain in favor of the present data being over 13 per cent. Fourteen years ago, or on April 1, 1896, the index number was 5.8691, and 18 years back, *viz.*, on April 1, 1892, it was 7.9776, the increases predicated on the current number being 56 per cent. and 15 per cent., respectively.

In a table are set forth the groups that make up the index number as follows:

	July 1, 1896	*Mar.* 1, 1907	*April* 1, 1909	*Mar.* 1, 1910	*April* 1, 1910
Breadstuffs..	0.0524	0.0817	0.1097	0.1076	0.0983
Live stock ..	.1855	.3315	.3735	.4340	.4715
Provisions ..	1.3619	2.1049	2.0781	2.3446	2.4323
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1489	.1510	.1561
Hides & lea..	.8250	1.1975	1.1875	1.2250	1.2350
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.3745	2.6747	2.6160
Metals.....	.3757	.8466	.5573	.6107	.6067
Coal & coke .	.0048	.0080	.0058	.0064	.0063
Oils	.2082	.3428	.4422	.3941	.4037
Naval stores..	.0402	.1170	.0644	.0987	.1002
Bldg. mat'ls .	.0716	.0906	.0786	.0887	.0890
Chem. & drug.	.6607	.7083	.6158	.5958	.5958
Miscel	.2150	.3632	.2794	.3800	.3815
Total.	5.7019	9.1293	8.3157	9.1113	9.1924

In commenting on this table *Bradstreet's* calls attention to the fact that eight groups had scored advances within the month, these groups being live stock, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, oils, naval stores, building materials, and miscellaneous products. Four groups at the same time declined. These were breadstuffs, textiles, metals, and coal and coke. One group only remained stationary, this was drugs. More in detail *Bradstreet's* sets forth long lists of articles in which there were increases and decreases, or which remained unchanged, there being 28 which moved upward, 29 which declined, and 41 which did not move one way or the other.

Another list of increases, decreases, and no changes is presented to give a comparison of prices on April 1, 1910, with those on April 1 of last year, as follows:

INCREASES

Barley	Peas	Copper
Beeves, live	Peanuts	Lead
Sheep, live	Lemons	Tin
Hogs, live	Hides	Quicksilver
Horses	Hemlock leather	Bituminous coal
Beef, carcasses	Oak leather	Conn'lsville coke
Hogs, carcasses	Cotton	Southern coke
Mutton, carcasses	Wool, Australian	Linseed-oil
Milk	Hemp	Cotton-seed oil
Beef, family	Flax	Rosin
Pork	Print cloths	Turpentine
Bacon	Standard sheet'gs	Tar
Hams	Ginghams	Glass
Lard	Cotton sheetings	Yellow pine
Butter	Iron ore	Hemlock timber
Cheese	Pig iron, eastern	Opium
Mackerel	Pig iron, southern	Hops
Coffee	Pig iron, Bess'er	Rubber
Sugar	Steel billets	Paper
Molasses	Tinplates	Ground-bone
Salt	Steel beams	Hay
Beans	Silver	Cotton-seed

DECREASES

Wheat	Apples	Olive-oil
Corn	Cranberries	Brick
Oats	Raisins	Nails
Rye	Union leather	Spruce timber
Flour	Wool, O. & Pa.	Borax
Tea	Silk	Carbolic acid
Rice	Petroleum, crude	Tobacco
Potatoes	Petrol'm, refined	

UNCHANGED

Eggs	Anthracite coal	Nitric acid
Bread	Castor-oil	Sulfuric acid
Codfish	Lime	Phosphate rock
Currants	Alum	Alcohol
Jute	Bicarbonate soda	Quinin
Steel rails	Caustic soda	

This showing for a whole year is described as an "imposing one," since no fewer than 56 articles are higher this year than last, only 23 have dropped in price, and only 17 have remained stationary. Another table shows the dates during the year on which the highest point was touched by the various groups used in the compilation, as follows:

Breadstuffs	.1234	June 1, 1909
Live stock.....	.4715	April 1, 1910
Provisions.....	2.4323	April 1, 1910
Fruits.....	.2788	October 1, 1900
Hides and leather...	1.2875	December 1, 1909
Textiles	2.8312	August 1, 1907
Metals.....	.8545	May 1, 1907
Coal and coke.....	.0107	January 1, 1903
Oils.....	.4592	February 1, 1909
Naval stores.....	.1241	June 1, 1905
Building materials..	.1156	Aug. 1-Sept. 1, 1901
Chemicals and drugs.	.9260	February 1, 1900
Miscellaneous.....	.6077	November 1. 1904

Since the above figures were compiled for *Bradstreet's*, local papers in New York City have reported falling prices for some leading commodities. Says a writer in the New York *Times*, April 20:

"Wheat, corn, cotton, some of the metals, and those of the other commodities which lend themselves to speculation, have been declining for the past few weeks, some of them sharply. Flour has gone down 25 cents a barrel since January, and $1.10 since its highest price of last year, and East-Side bakers have increased the size of their loaves. Potatoes are off from 40 to 50 per cent. from the price of last November. Butter has been selling below the sky-high prices of last year for some time, and is now on the average of 6 per cent. lower in the Western wholesale markets, but meats stubbornly hold out. Beef in Chicago is still about at its high price of $19.25 per 100 pounds, reached on March 28, and pork is only a trifle lower, and lamb and mutton also refuse to come down."

A table is printed by the same newspaper, giving as follows the highest and lowest prices this year, with dates, followed by the lowest prices for 1909:

	1910. High.			1910. Low.			1909. Low.
Wheat.....	1.33½	Feb	15	1.15½	Apr.	19	1.07¾
Corn.....	.76	Jan.	14	.64½	Apr.	6	.65¼
Oats.....	.55½	Jan.	22	.47½	Apr.	6	.44
Flour.....	6.00	Jan.	12	5.75	Feb.	11	5.60
Pork.....	27.50	Mar.	26	23.00	Jan.	25	16.50
Beef	19 25	Mar.	28	15.75	Jan.	3	18.40
Coffee.....	.08¾	Jan.	7	.08 9/16	Apr.	7	.06⅜
Sugar.....	5.25	Mar.	4	4.85	Jan.	3	3.35
Iron.....	19.00	Jan.	3	18.25	Mar.	8	15.75
Lead.....	4.70	Jan.	3	4.37½	Apr.	13	3.95
Tin.....	33.60	Mar.	31	31.55	Mar.	14	30.32½
Copper....	13.50	Jan	3	12.55	Mar.	19	12.12½
Cotton	16.10	Jan.	3	13.85	Jan.	18	9.25
Cot. Print..	.04¼	Jan.	18	.03⅞	Feb.	5	.03⅜

FAILURES FOR THE FIRST QUARTER,

Statistics of failures for the months of January, February, and March of this year are at hand. They show a number slightly less than during the same period last year, but the liabilities were about one-sixth larger. Compared with the first three months of 1908, however, they show large decreases in liabilities as well as in number. The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, gives returns for months and the quarter:

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1910	*No. of failures*	*Assets*	*Liabilities*
January.....	1,243	$9,847,668	$17,611,748
February.....	1,009	7,495,077	16,475,238
March.....	1,050	5,144,787	11,366,658
First quarter...	3,302	$22,487,532	$45,453,644
1909			
January.....	1,317	$7,217,612	$14,073,264
February.....	990	6,079,310	13,500,255
March.....	1,005	5,435,620	11,674,436
First quarter...	3,312	$18,732,542	$39,247,955
1908			
January.....	1,706	$45,344,482	$64,922,450
February.....	1,290	13,989,175	27,827,021
March.....	1,191	10,525,234	19,057,029
First quarter...	4,187	$69,858,891	$111,806,500

Commenting on these returns *The Financial Chronicle* remarks that the showing thus far this year is "on its face hardly in consonance with the business situation disclosed by bank clearings." The writer adds:

"It is true, of course, that the statement for the latest month—March—is decidedly better, both as regards number of insolvents and amount of liabilities, than those for either January or February; but it is less favorable than for most earlier years. In fact, while of the last fifteen years there have been only four when the number of failures in March were less than in the present year, in nine instances the liabilities were smaller than now. Moreover, the aggregate debts of failed firms for the first quarter of the year 1910 reach a total exceeded but twice since 1874 (in 1878 and 1908), altho not very largely in either case."

Various causes, outside of strictly mercantile influence, "have contributed largely to swell the total of indebtedness." Some of these are pointed out. The writer then says that disastrous failures in the meat, fish, and grocery trades, much greater this year than last, reflect "the effect of the current high cost of living." The quarter was conspicuous for the large amount of liabilities that arose from a few failures. Ten failures alone contributed $29,000,000 of liabilities, and in the main they were not due to the vicissitudes of business.

"ODD LOTS"

Reports from Wall Street continue to indicate a wider buying of stocks in small quantities,—that is, in lots of less than one hundred shares. A writer in the New York *Evening Post* says this class of business "is now larger than was ever before known on the Stock Exchange." Heretofore, such buying has mainly been confined to periods immediately subsequent to panics, when the small investor was tempted to draw sums from savings-banks and invest in stocks with a view to handsome profits on the return of prosperity. After the panic of 1907 this kind of buying remained "for many weeks the fodder of Wall Street." Since then, and notably in the present year, this class of business has become a considerable item. A notable feature of it is that the buying "takes place on both sides of the market." Reports indicate constant buying and selling in small amounts. Transactions, however, are not recorded on the tape, because of a rule of the Stock Exchange that only transactions in 100 shares, or multiples thereof, shall have official quotation. Facilities during the last year or two have been provided for this kind of trading to an extent that did not exist before, in consequence of which much busi-

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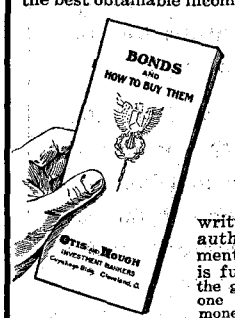

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ness has been drawn from the "bucket-shops." A number of important houses now specialize in odd lots.

One reason why this form of investment has not been more popular in years past is declared to be psychological—that is, it has been a matter of personal disinclination to undertake such small business. A writer in *The Banker's Magazine*, remarking on the prevalence in Wall Street of "purse-pride" and constant displays of it, remarks that this, to a large extent, has accounted for the small volume of odd-lot buying. A man possest of only a thousand dollars and dominated by purse-pride, would rather have bought 100 shares on a ten-point margin than one hundred shares outright. Otherwise his standing in the Street might have been lowered. The man of better sense, however, would have bought 10 shares outright rather than 100 shares on margin.

This man of sense seems to have made some headway among investors. Now it is quite safe for him to show his head in public. Heretofore he was held down, not only by his own pride, but by the reception he met with in brokers' houses. The writer in *The Banker's Magazine* says many houses have made "a big difference between the way they treat the man who comes in with $750 and wants to buy 10 shares of steel outright, and the man who comes in with the same sum and tells the brokers to buy 100 shares on margin." The commissions paid by the former "will never make anybody rich," while those of the latter may do so, since they are ten times as great. The writer adds that this dissipation of the idea that there is something disgraceful in buying less than 100 shares "is doing a great deal to correct the evil of over-trading," an evil which has been in Wall Street "the cause of more trouble than any other one thing." Wall Street would become a safer place than it has ever been, should people confine themselves to trading in such amounts of stock as their means legitimately entitle them to trade in.

Odd-lot buying has become attractive, not only to men who prefer this form of investment to savings-banks, but to men in those parts of the country where savings-banks do not exist. A writer in *The World's Work* for May declares that not only in Wall Street, but elsewhere, houses doing a financial business now cater more directly to small investors. This is true even of railroads in making new issues of bonds. The New Haven road has issued debentures, and the Colorado and Southern refunding bonds in denominations of $100, instead of $500 or $1,000, as was the almost universal rule with railroads a few years ago. Street-railways and lighting-companies also issue bonds in denominations of $100. Other companies that do this include real-estate, title, and irrigation companies. Stocks, of course, have always been bought and sold in shares of not more than $100. While bonds may be bought on the instalment plan, this form of payment is not much encouraged in the most conservative circles, for it "amounts to a sale on margin" and is generally inadvisable, unless the buyer can pay down at least one-half the amount

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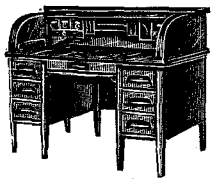

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at the beginning. It still remains true, however, that a man of very moderate means can do no better, when he has a hundred dollars, than to put it in a savings-bank, provided he lives where he can make use of such a bank and it is a bank controlled by rigid State laws.

MR. MORGAN'S SON

Since the departure of J. Pierpont Morgan for Italy several weeks ago, many persons in Wall Street have noted the new and growing importance in the affairs of his house of his son and namesake, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr. The young man has already entered into the big affairs of the house, but has done this so quietly that men in general have "apparently overlooked the fact that he has been gradually slipping into leadership in operations which the financial districts regard as momentous." It was discovered last fall that the elder Morgan "was making preparations to withdraw as much as possible from participating actively in the details of large banking-operations." During the whole winter while in the city, "he seldom came to his banking-house, preferring to transact what business required his attention and to meet men of large affairs at his private library in his Madison Avenue residence." Few board meetings were attended by him in person. Simultaneously with this occurred new and corresponding activities on the part of his son, who since then has virtually been "in sole charge of the financial operations of J. P. Morgan & Company."

The writer declares that the young Morgan is "meeting well his new responsibilities." He is described as "a man of large frame physically and the picture of health and strength." Added to this, he has a "geniality of temperament and good nature which, to a man of large responsibilities, is an asset that means a great deal as veteran Wall Street men well know." Mr. Morgan arrives at his office early in the morning and can be found there frequently at times when men of lesser consequence feel that the business day has closed. The writer, whose article appears in *The Financial World*, says further:

"He has, perforce, been a busy man of late, since his father left undisposed matters affecting the new and closer relations which have been established by the house of Morgan with the Hawley group, the future of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the large bank mergers now under consideration, the several important railway and corporation bond flotations which are being put through satisfactorily in the absence of the head of the house, and other questions touching the close and delicate relations with other and powerful banking-groups. Some persons might infer that the absence of the leading members of the big banking-house was conceived purposely in order to throw onto young Mr. Morgan's shoulders a test of the qualities of his mastership in finance. If such was the purpose, Mr. Morgan has performed his task up to the present in a manner most creditable to him."

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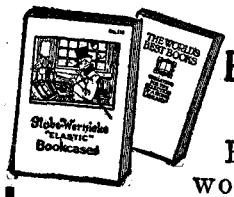

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Justice Brewer, has revived speculation as to what the future of the two companies might be in case the decisions ultimately were adverse. A writer in *The Financial World* made inquiries of a Standard Oil official as to his company, and received in reply the statement that the most in his judgment that could happen, would be "an instantaneous demand for more bookkeepers." In explanation of this remark he added that, if the company were ordered dissolved, and the many companies now composing the Trust were obliged to maintain separate business organizations, the Standard "would be compelled to reverse its policy of concentrating business management into fewer and fewer hands; to discontinue the central organization altogether, at least so far as bookkeeping methods were concerned, and to go back to the old individual system." This change would effect "a revolution in the methods of the business." He had figured out that "about 400 bookkeepers alone would be needed where half a dozen suffice at present."

On being asked who would pay for all this extra expense, the official replied, "The public undoubtedly. The consumer would be the sufferer. The extra cost would have to be figured in the price of oil." The writer remarks that Standard Oil men do not all take this view of the outcome in case an adverse decision is rendered. Some of the Company's lawyers hold that the Supreme Court "will not miss the opportunity, should the Standard's trust system be condemned, to point out some method whereby the Trust may be able to adjust its corporate organization in a manner to escape with a minimum of increase in the cost of conducting the business."

Standard Oil stock, late in March, just before the death of Justice Brewer, reached the lowest point it had touched in about a year. The reason for this was the uncertainty over the action of the Supreme Court. After the decision to have the case reargued the stock advanced somewhat.

It is pointed out in another issue of *The Financial World* that the management of Standard Oil has recently been seeking to evolve some scheme by which a new holding company might be formed that would provide means for distributing the assets of the company and yet keep them within control of the heads of the old organization. Lawyers have been busy at work on tentative plans for some such change in the corporate form of the company, but they find difficulty in going far in their plans, owing to the uncertainty as to what the decision of the court may be. The character of the decision might be such as to make impossible the plans they might form.

GROWTH IN THE SOUTH

One of the large trust companies of New York recently opened a Southern department—the first important institution in the North, it is said, to take a step of this kind. Special conveniences are provided by this trust company for State officers, bank officers, and business men from Southern States. The step is taken to be an indication of the growing importance of banking

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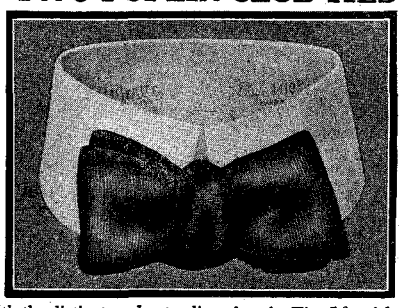

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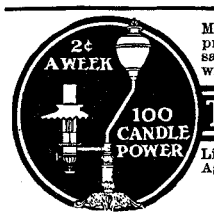

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and financial interests in the South. Writing on the subject, *The Financial World* remarks that hitherto financiers in New York "have confined their greatest efforts in industrial and railway fields to the North and West." The South has been quite neglected. The interest indicated by this step is ascribed to "the enormous possibilities for expansion" which have been found in the South through the uncovering of great mineral plants of coal and iron, the vast extensions of railways, and the building of steel and iron mills. It is remarked that some present-day Horace Greeley might well exclaim: "Go south, young man!" as the original Greeley used to say: "Go west, young man!"

The writer declares that the South to-day probably contains as great opportunities as, if not greater ones than, many of the best-known Western States. Already there "has been a vast influx," not only from the North, but from European countries bordering on the Mediterranean. Thousands of Northern men, many of them sons of Grand Army veterans, who took up their residences in the South years ago, and "have prospered as perhaps they could have prospered nowhere else," are now accounted "among the best human assets the South possesses." They in turn have directed a stream of other men from the North. It is believed by the writer that this trust-company's step will lead to a more enlightened policy on the part of Northern bankers in general toward the South. He believes that, with the opening of the Panama Canal, we shall witness within ten years "an expansion in the South which will be nothing short of astonishing."

RULES FOR DISTRIBUTING SMALL INVESTMENTS

Alfred Neymarck, for more than forty years editor of a prominent French paper devoted to investments, called *La Rentier*, and who is described as "the oldest and most popular counselor of the French small investor," recently drew up four rules for the distribution of investments. They have been translated by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, as follows:

"(1) Divide your risks, by varying the securities you choose. If you are to invest 20,000 francs, best place them, for example, in ten different securities. This will oblige you to watch more closely over the cashing of your coupons, the drawing of prizes (common in French municipal and other loans), and the price-current of your securities. Nowadays, more than ever, we should avoid putting all our eggs in one basket.

"(2) Make your investments according to your social position. A person who has to live on the savings of long years of work ought to be more prudent than a property-holder who has other sources of revenue. So a retired business man ought to be more prudent than a man whose business is still bringing in to him new resources. This really means a general principle. Think of the risk you run in your investment, and not of the possible gain. Can you run the risk and what would happen if your investment should turn out a loss? Certain property-holders may wisely invest in securities which ought never to be touched by persons without other resources.

"(3) Buy securities that are negotiated

That Birthday of your DAUGHTER

WHICH you never forget—and which every year is made so happy for her, by gift and by remembrance and by celebration—means a good deal in the way of happiness for *you* too, doesn't it? Well—did you ever stop to think that in the natural course of events that daughter will continue to have birthdays and probably many of them after *you* are no longer here to make them pleasant for her? More than that—she *may* have birthdays in years to come on which she knows privation and want and suffering—not alone for herself but for *her* daughter—or son—Happens every day—You have only to look around in your own community to see *somebody's* daughter celebrating (?) her birthdays just that way Do you know that the Equitable has a certain new form of policy especially designed to provide for daughters—for the protection which they peculiarly need—and by means of which you can arrange that every year—on her birthday—she will receive a certain fixed income so long as she lives? No, you had not heard about it? Well, it is so. A policy which provides an income which will be so safeguarded that discounting, or hypothecating, or assigning it will be practically impossible—an income which will be certain—which cannot be lost—which her husband cannot take from her—an *absolute income* which in amount may be only pin money for her *now*—but which some day may mean roof and bread and butter to her—an income so permanent that it may at last bridge the difference between dependence and independence on the final birthdays of her life—a policy worth looking into, don't you think so? We do—and are willing to lay the facts before you and let *you* be the judge whether *your* daughter should be the beneficiary under one—Good for wives too. A certain prominent man in the Middle West recently took one of these policies providing $5,000 annual income for his wife and $2,500 annual income for each of his five daughters, payable to each so long as she lives. You may not be able to provide this amount of income but the smaller the income that you can provide the more the necessity for having it. Send for THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY MAN NOW!—TO-DAY!—You don't know—it may already be too late for *you* to make this birthday provision for your daughter.

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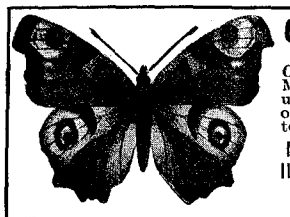

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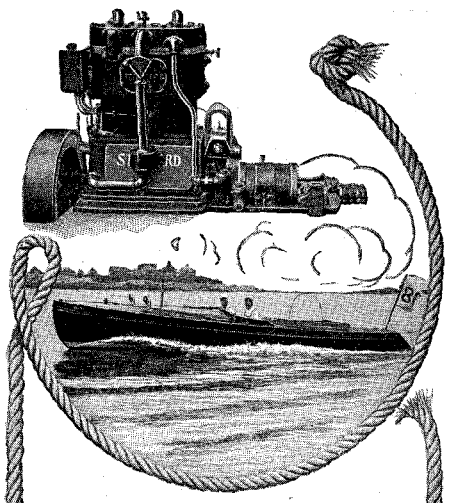

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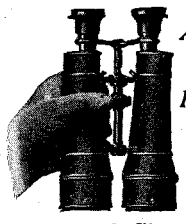

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

April 15.—Ex-President Roosevelt is received by Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna.

Anti-foreign rioters burn three missions at Chang-Sha, China.

April 18.—The steamer *Minnehaha* runs aground near the Scilly Islands; all the passengers are taken off.

Ex-President Roosevelt visits the Archduke Francis Joseph and Francis Kossuth at Budapest.

April 19.—David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces last year's Budget in the British House of Commons.

April 21.—Ex-President Roosevelt arrives in Paris.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

April 18.—The House passes the McCall Campaign Publicity Bill.

April 19.—Senators Aldrich and Hale announce that they will not be candidates for reelection.

W. J. Bryan addresses the House Committee on Insular Affairs in the interest of Porto Rico.

April 20.—The House passes a bill authorizing the President to make withdrawals of public lands for purposes of conservation.

April 21.—Representative Fowler, of New Jersey, introduces a resolution designed to take from the Speaker the power of naming all committees

Secretary Ballinger withdraws from entry 13,500,000 acres of coal lands in Montana.

GENERAL

April 13.—The International Harvester Company announces the voluntary adoption of a system of employer's liability for workmen killed or injured in its employ.

April 15.—The United States Steel Corporation also announces the establishment of an employer's liability system for its employees.

Field Marshal Lord Kitchener arrives in New York on his trip around the world.

April 16.—Midshipman Earl D. Wilson, whose neck was broken in a football game last fall, dies in the Naval Hospital in Annapolis.

"John Carter," the poet who was serving a sentence for burglary in the Minnesota Penitentiary, is pardoned.

April 17.—The Philadelphia car strike is formally ended.

April 19.—In the Thirty-second New York Congressional District, including the city of Rochester, James S. Havens, Democrat, defeats G. W. Aldridge, Republican, by a majority of over 5,000 in a special election to succeed the late James B. Perkins.

April 20.—The New York State Assembly defeats a resolution for the ratification of the Federal Income Tax Amendment.

April 21.—Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain) dies at Redding, Conn., aged 74.

Divine Promptings.—In the early days of Methodism in Scotland a certain congregation, where there was but one rich man, desired to build a new chapel. A church meeting was held. The rich old Scotchman rose and said:

"Brethren, we dinna need a new chapel; I'll give 5 pounds for repairs."

Just then a bit of plaster falling from the ceiling hit him on the head. Looking up and seeing how bad it was, he said:

"Brethren, it's worse than I thought. I'll make it 50 pun."

"O Lord!" exclaimed a devoted brother on a back seat, "hit 'im again!"—*The Interior.*

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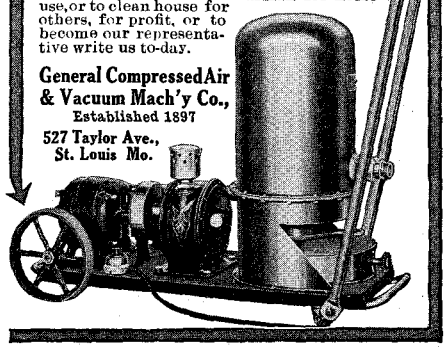

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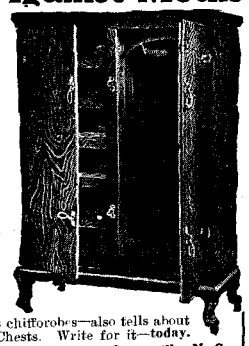

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

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"H. G. P.," Schenectady, N. Y.—"Kindly inform me if the letter *q* is ever used in the English language independently of the letter *u*."

In modern English words the "q" is used only in combination with "u," altho there is a tendency among scholars in the transliterations of Hebrew and other strange alphabets, to use "q" alone to denote a more guttural "k" or other strange guttural sound. A few words are noted in the STANDARD DICTIONARY beginning with *qa*, but these are derived from Anglo-Indian or Hebrew sources. "Qu" represents a double sound (kw) in Latin, and this combination of letters has been retained in English even in cases where the sound has been reduced simply to "k," as in *quay*.

"G. L.," Toledo, O.—(1) "Which of the following sentences is correct: 'The jury did not agree in its verdict,' or, 'The jury did not agree in their verdict'? (2) What part of speech is 'than' in the following sentence: 'No more fitting custom prevails *than* that of planting flags and flowers on the graves of our hero dead'?"

(1) The STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 2372, col. 2) states that "collective nouns are followed by verbs and pronouns in the singular or in the plural according as they are regarded collectively or distributively." If the jury is viewed as a whole, or as a unit, the verb may be in the singular number, and the sentence read, "The jury did not agree in *its* verdict." If it is desired to refer to the individuals composing the jury, the plural form of the pronoun may be used.

(2) "Than" in this construction is a subordinate conjunction, and is the only correct conjunction to use in introducing the object of comparison after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs.

"W. B.," Taylorsville, Ky.—(1) "Please explain the verbs in such sentences as, 'He need not do it,' 'He ought to do it,' 'He has to do it,' etc. (2) Is the expression 'kind of' permissible? (3) Is the phrase 'to sleep' in the sentence, 'The boy went to sleep,' prepositional or infinitive?"

(1) The principal verbs in the sentences submitted are, respectively, *need*, *ought*, and *has*. These are followed by infinitives, either with or without the preposition *to* exprest.

(2) There are some constructions which allow the use of the expression "kind of," such as, "What *kind of* man is he?" but this should not be confused with the provincialism meaning "somewhat" or "rather," as in the sentence, "It looks *kind of* good."

(3) In this idiomatic construction, "to sleep" may be considered an infinitive.

"E. M. R.," Atlantic City, N. J.—"Please state which of the following sentences is correct: 'I was sure of its being *she*, or, 'I was sure of its being *her*.'"

The pronoun "she" is correct in this sentence, according to the ruling that "the participle of an attributive verb has a predicate substantive after it in the *nominative*."

Was Quite Struck with It.—PERKINS—"Did you see Morgan's new machine?" JERKINS—"Not in time."—*Smart Set.*

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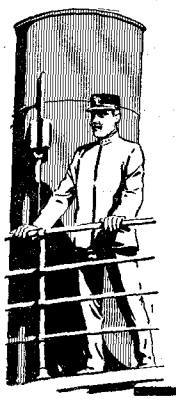

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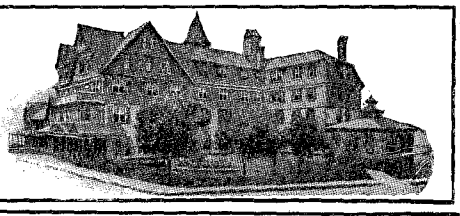

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